Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-94-182
Tuesday
20 September 1994

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-94-182 *20 September 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mercosur Defines Mechanisms To Negotiate With Aladi *[EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO 6 Sep]* 1
'Terrorist' Issue Discussed at Military Court Convention *[EXPRESO 26 Aug]* 1

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Mine Injures Guantanamo Escapee Fleeing to 'Free Territory' *[PRENSA LATINA]* 2
Robaina Says U.S. Blockade Violates Human Rights *[PRENSA LATINA]* 2
Haiti's Biamby, Mrs. Cedras Threaten Suicide *[Havana TV]* 2
Commentary Questions Agreement in Haiti *[Havana Radio]* 3
Commentary: Haitian Accord 'False Solution' to Conflict *[Havana Radio]* 3
'Straight Talk' Examines Immigration Accord *[Havana Radio]* 4
Robaina Interviewed on Trip To Spain *[Havana TV]* 6
Officials Attend Mexican Independence Day Celebration *[Havana Radio]* 7
Intergovernmental Joint Commission Conference Begins *[Havana Radio]* 8
Castro Receives Mexican Secretary, Discusses Cooperation *[PRENSA LATINA]* 8
Robaina Foresees Cooperation Efforts With Mexico *[PRENSA LATINA]* 8
Robaina on Relations With Mexico, U.S. Blockade *[Havana Radio]* 9
Fidel Castro Attends Reception at Mexican Embassy *[PRENSA LATINA]* 10
Debt With Mexico Exchanged for Assets *[NOTIMEX]* 10
ECLA Executive Ends Visit, Notes Economic Ties *[PRENSA LATINA]* 11
Slovakia Signs Agreements To Renew Bilateral Trade *[PRENSA LATINA]* 11
Brazilian Policy on Cuba Based on 'Open Cooperation' *[PRENSA LATINA]* 12
Diplomat on Normalization of Ties With Panama *[Havana Radio]* 12
Ecuadoran Envoy Attends Statue Unveiling *[Havana TV]* 13
New Tax Law Goes Into Effect *[Havana Radio]* 13
Las Tunas Province Fails To Meet Production Goals *[Havana Radio]* 13
State of Emergency Declared in Santiago Coffee Harvest *[Havana Radio]* 13
Raul Castro Discusses Party Meetings, Role of FAR *[Havana Radio]* 14
Pedro Ross Stresses Efficiency to Union Cadres *[Havana Radio]* 14
Torres Seeks Change in Attitude of Cadres, Leadership *[Havana Radio]* 15
Havana Church Honors Feastday of Country's Patron Saint *[Havana Radio]* 15
Roundup of Criminal Activity 7-14 Sep *[Havana Radio, TV]* 15

Bahamas

Prime Minister Views Aristide Return to Haiti *[Nassau Radio]* 16

Dominican Republic

Border Open to Haiti; Francois Sons Said To Cross *[NOTIMEX]* 17

Haiti

Text of Port-au-Prince Agreement With U.S. *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 17
Jonassaint Addresses Nation on U.S. Accord *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 18
Lavalas Rejected Invitation To Meet U.S. Delegation *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 18
Lavalas Demonstrates In Support of Aristide Return *[NOTIMEX]* 19
Police Beat Pro-Aristide Demonstrators 19 Sep *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 19

U.S. Soldiers Land at Airport, Harbor *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 19
Political Leader Denounces 'Shame' of Accord *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 20

Jamaica

Government, Opposition Welcome U.S.-Haitian Accord *[Kingston Radio]* 20

MEXICO

Former PRI Leaders Discuss Party Reform *[UNOMASUNO 12 Sep]* 21
PRD Resolution Evaluates Elections *[LA JORNADA 13 Sep]* 22
Deputy on Bank Scandal, Links to Cartels *[EL FINANCIERO 10 Sep]* 25
Jalisco Police Arrest Alleged Drug Cartel Members *[Mexico City TV]* 26

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Government 'Pleased' With U.S.-Haitian Accord *[ACAN]* 28

El Salvador

Government 'Pleased' With Agreement on Haiti *[San Salvador Radio]* 28
FMLN Backs UN Statement on Peace Process *[San Salvador Radio]* 28

Guatemala

De Leon Carpio Address to Congress *[Guatemala City Radio]* 29

Honduras

Reina Congratulates Clinton on Haiti Agreement *[Hamburg DPA]* 31

Nicaragua

Government Satisfied With 'Peaceful' End of Haiti Conflict *[ACAN]* 31

Panama

President Repeats Asylum Offer for Haiti's Cedras *[Panama City TV]* 31
Foreign Minister: Cedras 'Does Not Need' Asylum *[Panama City TV]* 32
U.S. Actions in Haiti Set 'Fatal Precedent' *[LA PRENSA 19 Sep]* 32
Foreign Minister on Maintaining 'Very Cordial' Ties With U.S. *[LA PRENSA 19 Sep]* 32
Poll: Majority Believe Perez Balladares Doing 'Good' Job *[LA PRENSA 14 Sep]* 33
Government Appoints Former Defense Force Officers to Posts *[EL SIGLO 12 Sep]* 33
Attorney General Calls for Resignation of PTJ Chiefs *[EL PANAMA AMERICA 17 Sep]* 34
Electoral Tribunal Eliminates Seven Political Parties *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 17 Sep]* 34

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Menem Offers Asylum to Haiti's Cedras, Cuba's Castro *[TELAM]* 36
Government 'Very, Very Happy' With Haitian Agreement *[TELAM]* 36
Menem Satisfied *[TELAM]* 36
Foreign Minister, UN Envoy Satisfied *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 36
Caputo Resigns as Special UN Envoy *[TELAM]* 38
Judge Releases Lebanese Allegedly Involved in AMIA Bombing *[LA NACION 19 Sep]* 38
Security Secretary Antonietti Outlines Security Structure *[LA NACION 14 Sep]* 38
Cavallo Views Achievements of Southeast Asian Tour *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 39

Bolivia

Military Announces Plan To 'Recover' Northern Pando Region *[HOY 6 Sep]* 39
National Debate on Coca Produces 10-Point Document *[La Paz TV]* 39

Brazil

Government 'Clearly Determined' To Delay IMF Talks *[JORNAL DO BRASIL 14 Sep]* 40
Presidential Candidates' Nuclear Programs Viewed *[GAZETA MERCANTIL 15 Sep]* 40
Gallup Poll Shows Cardoso Recovered After Ricupero Affair
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Sep] 41
PT Electoral Court Program Not Aired *[AGENCIA ESTADO]* 41
Senate Implements Reprisals Over Lucena Case *[AGENCIA ESTADO]* 41
Case Causes Discomfort Among Congressmen *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 15 Sep]* 42
Roles of Close Advisers to Cardoso Described *[VEJA 17 Aug]* 42
Vice Presidential Candidate Maciel Viewed *[VEJA 10 Aug]* 44
Roundup of Electoral Reports *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 15 Sep, etc.]* 47
Metalworkers Return to Work After Strike *[Rio de Janeiro TV]* 48

Chile

Antinarcotics Law Passes Last Senate Hurdle *[EL MERCURIO 1 Sep]* 48
Figueroa Expects 'Long, Complex' Mercosur Negotiations *[Madrid EFE]* 49

Colombia

Congressman Uribe Marquez Assassinated in Medellin *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 50
ELN Claims Responsibility *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 50
Minister Condemns Assassination *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 51
Report on New Human Rights Policy *[EL TIEMPO 10 Sep]* 51

Paraguay

President's Plane Suffers Mechanical Failure *[AFP]* 53
Ecuador's Duran-Ballen Speaks Before Congress *[NOTICIAS 15 Sep]* 53
Five Agreements Formalized With Ecuador *[ABC COLOR 16 Sep]* 53
Ecuador's Duran-Ballen, Wasmosy Sign Agreement *[ABC COLOR 16 Sep]* 54
Ecuador's Duran-Ballen Departs for Home *[Asuncion TV]* 54

Peru

DEA Agent Reportedly Involved With Drug Trafficker *[LA REPUBLICA 26 Aug]* 54
Camet Discusses Possible Debt Pardon, Brady Plan *[EXPRESO 26 Aug]* 54
Budget Allows 3.25 Billion Soles To Fight Poverty *[EL PERUANO 1 Sep]* 55
Perez de Cuellar Questions Privatizing Petroperu *[EL COMERCIO 27 Aug]* 56

Uruguay

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Mercosur, ALADI *[EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO 9 Sep]* .. 56
Survey Reveals Increasing Government Popularity *[EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO 7 Sep]* 57
Broad Front Leader Warns Radicals Over Elections
[EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO 13 Sep] 57

Venezuela

Burelli Warns Against Bloodshed in Haiti *[Caracas Radio]* 58
Caldera Views Amazon Integration, Anticorruption Fight *[JORNAL DO BRASIL 8 Sep]* 58
Reaction to Economic Recovery, Stabilization Plan *[Caracas Radio]* 58

Mercosur Defines Mechanisms To Negotiate With Aladi

PY1909183294 Montevideo EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO in Spanish 6 Sep 94 p 8

[Text] Mercosur [Common Market of the South] member countries have reached agreement on ways to renegotiate trade agreements with their Latin American Integration Association (Aladi) partners, with a view to establishing a hemispherical free trade zone within 10 years.

Having reached consensus on the criteria for negotiating with the rest of the region on 2 September, the officials participating in the technical meeting told EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO that current trade flows will not be affected bv the fact that Mercosur will operate as a bloc.

Although the governments of the four Mercosur member countries have yet to ratify this agreement, Mercosur will convene other South American countries to give momentum to Safta (South-American Free Trade Zone). Further negotiations will be held with Mexico next October.

Brazilian Foreign Trade Secretary Renato Marques explained that the main guidelines of the proposal to be submitted to the countries of the region include a gradual trade liberalization over 10 years, and linear and automatic tariff reductions with some exceptions for sensitive sectors.

Tariffs on these exceptions will be phased out at a slower pace to allow sectors to adapt to the new regional reality.

During the eighth year, when tariff preferences among countries will cover 80 percent of goods traded, there will be a general assessment to decide whether to maintain the preferences at those levels or to move on with the process to establish a total free trade zone.

Several mechanisms for regulating regional trade will be established, including declared origin, safeguard clauses, the settlement of controversies, and duty-free zone systems.

Marques pointed out that Mercosur will always operate as a bloc, using the same concessions, benefits, and list of exceptions.

This list will be drafted by common agreement among the four Mercosur member countries on the basis of the sectors they consider need special treatment. Marques added that unless there is common agreement among Mercosur partners the common external tariff may be jeopardized, as some areas of the region will enjoy special benefits to the detriment of others.

The ad-hoc Mercosur committee that will renegotiate with Aladi will meet to negotiate these matters with the six Aladi members in the course of this month.

Marques said there is a general disposition to renegotiate treaties with Chile, Bolivia, and Venezuela in the short term. Mexico's case is different: Since it joined NAFTA, conditions for negotiation are different.

Officials who participated in the negotiations told EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO that Uruguayan trade with its ALADI partners will not be greatly affected by the 2 September agreement.

Uruguay was concerned by the fact that it could lose some of the regional markets to which it had gained access if the countries in question refused to extend the preferences granted to Uruguay to the other Mercosur partners.

The establishment of quotas on agreements with third countries and the signature of prior agreements among Mercosur member countries on who will benefit from this quotas will supposedly settle that issue.

Another source of consideration for the Uruguayan Government concerned the possibility that a third country may enjoy the same tariff preference as Uruguay and enter the large Argentine and Brazilian markets without paying the "cost" of the common external tariff. It has been reported, however, that there would be no problems here because tariff reductions will be phased in very slowly and may never be totally removed.

'Terrorist' Issue Discussed at Military Court Convention

PY1909131494 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Aug 94 p A12

[Text] Terrorist attacks designed to destabilize the democratic system, as well as those that place any state at risk must be tackled with a special law to effectively confront these genocidal groups. This was stated by the Peruvian representation within the framework of the Inter-American Convention of Presidents of Military Court Supreme Councils, closed yesterday by Defense Minister General Victor Malca Villanueva.

Representatives of 10 countries participated in this three-day event held in Peru. On this occasion the Peruvian representation gave a detailed account of the exceptional and transitory law promulgated by the government to try terrorists charged with the crime classified as "treason to the fatherland," which is what aggravated terrorism has been labeled.

The Peruvian representation explained that the lessons learned from history and doctrine, within the framework of strict respect for the law, the Constitution, and human rights, were taken into account to extend the jurisdiction of the military court to civilian terrorists during a state of internal war or a national emergency.

According to the convention's conclusions, this gathering will be institutionalized and held every two years in different countries. The creation of the Inter-American Association of Officers and Attorneys Specialized in Military Law will be promoted and the publication of a magazine on Inter-American Military Law sponsored.

General Marca pointed out the results obtained during this first convention, and noted that it will help contribute to enhanced professionalism in keeping with the situation in each country.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Cuba

Mine Injures Guantanamo Escapee Fleeing to 'Free Territory'

PA1909222494 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2102 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (PL)—A Cuban emigrant was injured by a detonated land mine when he and another person were trying to flee from the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base where they were being held.

A note released today by the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] reported that after a risky operation yesterday, two Cuban citizens were removed by sappers from one of the mine fields around the U.S. military enclave.

One of them was wounded and subsequently had to have one of his legs amputated in the hospital in the eastern province of Guantanamo because of the injuries caused by the explosive device.

The objective of the victims was, according to the official statement, to escape from one of the concentration camps built for Cuban emigrants at the aforementioned military base. They set off the mine when they tried to cross "to free territory across the border perimeter."

The incident comes just 48 hours after the Cuban Government reported that some 20 Cuban emigrants escaped in this manner from the naval base, even though one of them lost his life in the attempt and several were injured in the mine field.

Cuba has repeatedly warned about the danger in the area in view of the fact that the military forces of the two countries have planted mines there. On several occasions, it has urged the U.S. authorities to prevent situations such as those reported today.

Robaina Says U.S. Blockade Violates Human Rights

PA1909174794 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1601 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (PL)—Cuba condemned here today the economic, commercial, and financial blockade the United States has imposed on Cuba since 1962, and which last year alone caused losses estimated at approximately $1 billion.

Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina condemned Washington's policy as he believes it implements sanctions that violate the human rights of not only the Cubans here, but also of the immigrants and the U.S. citizens established in Cuba.

Speaking at the opening of the sixth Cuban-Mexican Joint Commission, the minister said that "the criminal blockade is worsening today to an absurd point, trying to create an unsustainable situation for our country that could lead to a bloodbath."

Robaina added that "the tentacles of the blockade no longer respect borders, countries, or the repudiation of the international community for two consecutive years. Everyone—governments and enterprises, politicians and millionaires—are persecuted, pressured, and threatened."

Robaina feels that "the United States has never given up making the island another star in its flag and does not forgive our people's boldness in having built a people's revolution, a truly democratic and nationalist revolution, under its own nose."

He added that "that paranoic and mad behavior of the White House—contrary to all rights as well as human and civilized behavior—resulted in the summer events in Cuba that led to a migration crisis that fortunately ended with the agreements" between Cuba and the United States.

However, he specified that the agreement did not reach the core of the problem, although it showed that both countries can sit down to talk, without any intermediaries and under equal conditions, about their differences and resolve them in a respectful and professional manner.

Robaina feels the New York agreement "is only the first step in solving the old Cuban-American conflict, and we will do everything within our reach to continue holding the dialogue, supported by the sister nations of Latin America and the Caribbean."

Haiti's Biamby, Mrs. Cedras Threaten Suicide

FL2009022994 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 94

[From the "NTV" newscast]

[Text] The 16th armed intervention of the United States in Latin America is already underway, this time in Haiti. The topic of the Haitian crisis occupies the radio and television newscasts in our hemisphere and around the world.

Late on 18 September, the United States and the military leadership in Haiti reached a singular agreement allowing the peaceful military occupation of Haiti from noon on 19 September.

As stated by the press, the seven-point agreement reached last night seems designed to produce no damage to U.S. prestige or to the image of coup General Raoul Cedras.

The invasion with no resistance was a spectacle for reporters in Haiti. Moments after the beginning of the operation, and once their positions were taken, U.S. soldiers were assaulted by reporters. Approximately 15,000 U.S. troops are expected to be in Haiti by this coming weekend. These troops will later receive the support of contingents from 24 nations, which form a force of allied nations against Haiti.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

However, local sectors are showing deep skepticism regarding the continuation of a peaceful situation. Many fear reprisals by those not sharing the idea of relinquishing power. Gen. Philippe Biamby was one of the most reticent high-ranking military officers in the coup council against an agreement. He threatened to commit suicide if obliged to leave Haiti. Another high official, the de facto government's defense minister, resigned on 18 September as a protest.

According to former U.S. President James Carter, mediator in the conflict, Gen. Cedras' wife herself stressed her intentions to die with her husband and children if they were obliged to leave Haiti. Press agencies pointed out this attitude of Mrs. Cedras, an important business player in Haiti, and considered her role a dominant one in the the recent negotiations.

Observers stated that the text of the agreement reached on 18 September by the U.S. delegation and the Haitian regime contains many deficiencies. The one that comes first to mind is the fate of military coup leader Raoul Cedras. President Clinton stated during a news conference on the morning of 19 September that he was not totaly convinced about the military remaining in Haiti. Carter admitted that sending the military regime into exile was not the intention of the negotiations. Carter added that Clinton never gave him instructions to obtain Cedras' departure.

The agreement's terms do not state the return date of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who has not commented so far on the agreement. The agreement calls for the Haitian parliament to vote for a general amnesty for the generals involved in the coup, which will exonerate them from the thousands of crimes they have committed.

Commentary Questions Agreement in Haiti

PA2009032194 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 94

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] After two days of intense negotiations, the signing of a last minute agreement seems to have secured the Haitian military junta's promise to renounce power and permit ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to return to the country. The agreement was pulled off by a special group that was sent by Washington and led by former President James Carter.

Nevertheless, there are two important aspects that must be stressed. The pact was not signed by the military but by provisional President Emile Jonassaint, and the arrival of foreign troops has not been halted.

No member of the military junta that overthrew President Aristide signed the agreement, leading to doubts about whether it will be implemented. It must not be forgotten that these same military officers signed a pact on Governors Island in July 1993 in which they promised to relinquish power and permit the return of deposed President Aristide, but they did not fulfill the agreement.

The disregard of the Governors Island agreement brought about the intensification of Washington's measures against Haiti, strangling the already impoverished economy of that Caribbean country and leading it to levels of incredible misery. Meanwhile, the usurpers of power, instead of keeping their word and resigning, held on to power, imposing a regime of terror that was no different from that of the Duvaliers.

The second aspect of the pact is also cause for great concern. The agreement will not prevent the landing of foreign troops in Haiti, only now it is said the U.S. military forces will have the mission of reestablishing the constitutional order that existed before the September 1991 military coup.

It is a good agreement for the United States and Haiti. The military will leave. The U.S. and coalition forces will arrive on Monday to preserve human rights in Haiti. At the same time, there is a real possibility for a more orderly and less violent transition of power, President William Clinton said.

But is there really a possibility for a transition of power in Haiti? According to the terms of the agreement, which was not signed by the coupists, the military must relinquish power as soon as the Haitian Parliament grants them amnesty, a process that will take 10 days. In that time, many things could happen.

First, even if their mission is disguised as humanitarian, the landing of foreign troops is still rejected, and the consequences and scope cannot be predicted.

Second, it cannot be guaranteed that U.S. troops will bring stability and constitutional order, as President Clinton said. To ensure calm in such a strife-torn country as Haiti, immersed in such a deep crisis, one would have to begin by disarming and deactivating the Tontons Macoutes, a paramilitary group that is responsible for the biggest crimes and that can easily hide and wait for a more opportune time.

In any case, this agreement that the group led by former President Carter has just obtained seems aimed more at calming the North Americans and other sectors of public opinion opposed to an armed U.S. intervention in Haiti. The use of the word humanitarian could serve this purpose. Nevertheless, while the supposedly stabilizing U.S. mission lands, the circumstances in that Caribbean nation continue to be tense and not very conducive to peace.

Commentary: Haitian Accord 'False Solution' to Conflict

FL1909165094 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1155 GMT 19 Sep 94

["Our Opinion": Commentary by Eduardo Dimas; from the "Doing Radio" program]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

[Text] U.S. President William Clinton announced last night that an agreement had been reached with the Haitian military whereby they will leave Haiti before 15 October. The Haitian Parliament will grant the military coup leaders, led by Raoul Cedras, amnesty. U.S. troops will begin to deploy in Haiti at midday today without any resistance. Clinton called for the people to remain calm and not to take the law into their own hands. This seems to be one of the issues worrying the U.S. Government. The U.S. Administration has resolved the problem without firing a shot, at least until now. President Clinton's personal prestige was at stake in this affair. The agreement leaves Haiti's structures of power—that is, the military and the rest of the repressive forces—intact. The agreement was reached yesterday afternoon, during the third meeting between General Cedras and the U.S. delegation headed by former President James Carter and including Colin Powell and Senator Sam Nunn.

Colin Powell's participation should not be underestimated: Powell is former head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Cedras' friend and schoolmate during their years at the military academy. While his role in the negotiations was clearly significant, as with all negotiations there must have been concessions made by both sides.

This agreement avoids absurd bloodshed for the time being: If the Haitian Parliament grants Cedras amnesty, it will be endorsing over 4,000 murders and all types of outrages and tortures. That should not surprise us; that is not unusual for Haitian history.

With this agreement, President Clinton has won a political victory that he needed to win to increase his very deteriorated personal prestige. The presence of U.S. troops in Haiti guarantees that Cedras and his followers will comply with the agreement.

I am convinced that it is a false solution to the Haitian conflict. President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will be able to return to his country soon, after three years' absence, under the protection of U.S. troops; govern the few months left in his term; and call for elections, from which a new president will emerge. However, the illness is still within the country, represented by the military forces and all the interests that surround power in that small Caribbean nation. Of course, there is the old question of the black and mulatto middle-class. The most that they will be able to aspire to will be limited democracy, tutored by the military forces, like those that are so common in Latin America, which please the United States so much.

Personally, I believe that Aristide has a sad role to play—that is, that of returning to Haiti under the tutelage of a foreign army which, without doubt, reduces his prestige and credibility, especially after he called for and backed U.S. military intervention. I do not doubt that this was in the calculations made by the U.S. Government. They never liked Aristide. He was too independent. Well, he is not so independent anymore.

Finally, it is evident that neither the intervention nor the solution given the military coup leaders resolves Haiti's main problems: poverty, suffered by one of the most enduring peoples of the continent, and the lack of democracy, democracy that they have never known. This leads me to confirm a truth that is almost an axiom: The solution to national problems can never come from abroad. The people must find solutions no matter what the price. If that is not the case, nothing has been gained.

'Straight Talk' Examines Immigration Accord

FL1709141594 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 94

["Straight Talk" program with host Carlos Santana Ojeda and Radio Rebelde reporters Roberto Cavada and Osvaldo Rodriguez]

[Text] [Santana] How should we begin today's discussion?

[Rodriguez] We should begin by what has been agreed on—the immigration topic, which needs to be implemented now, how this immigration flow is going to normalize, because there is something very clear in the agreement: Everyone wanting to go to the United States is not going to be able to do so. Any country has the right to admit people in its territory, or to reject them.

People who could reach the United States by any illegal means were admitted up to now, and it is going to take time for those wishing to emigrate to understand. So far, their admission in the United States had been guaranteed. With the normalization, this situation ends, and the legal way is the only way.

The legal way has regulations, and I know that Cavada is familiar with this topic and he can explain who qualifies, or who does not qualify. It would be interesting to understand the requirements.

[Cavada] If we talk of improvements in the area of immigration, as we did yesterday: The U.S. Government will now issue a minimum of 20,000 visas, which somewhat differs from the 1984 agreement which mentioned up to 20,000 visas, therefore creating speculation about the real numbers.

[Santana] Yes, up to 20,000 could mean from one to 20,000.

[Cavada] Of course. Now it will start with 20,000 each year, with the fiscal year beginning in September 1994, and ending in September 1995. This involves processing the applications, which so far was done contemplating family ties, such as mother and son relations, and also people detained in Cuba for violations of national security or other reasons were able to leave due to an agreement regarding political prisoners. However, I wanted to point out what you just mentioned about the right of every country to admit people following a selection process. Yet, they also have the right to deport

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

others. Therefore the cases of people who could be subject to deportation is included in the official document.

There is a list in the hands of both governments since the Mariel boatlift to deport a group of personas non grata, who are detained in U.S. prisons and have caused many headaches for the U.S. Government, and who with the agreement of the Cuban Government will be deported to Cuba. There is a group which should already be back in Cuba due to these agreements, but due to lack of seriousness in the deportation process by the U.S. Government is still in U.S. prisons.

[Rodriguez] However, this topic is not discussed in the agreement, this situation will be discussed later.

[Cavada] Yes. But the spirit and words are present in the agreement, to handle this situation in the continuation of the talks, in 45 days or perhaps later, and this is a step taken by the United States to solve this problem with those who could be deported and whom the Cuban Government is willing to accept and reincorporate into society.

[Santana] Many people have reacted with anger to the fact that they cannot leave any more in frail rafts for the United States. What is your feeling?

[Rodriguez] Over the course of many years and up to the last few weeks Cuba had avoided this situation until it was nearly inevitable. When you see the figures for the amount of illegal departures prevented year after year, you can observe a clear increase. There was a totally erroneous policy by the United States, and fortunately they have realized and corrected this situation.

Illegal immigration, besides breaking the law, risks lives. A film has been made of this, and it is known that people died in the Straits of Florida. This sometimes has been overstated. There are no statistics, it is not possible to know how many died due to the lack of control over arrivals and departures. Therefore, there is plenty of speculation on this topic. When the United States tried to stop the massive exodus, they were saying that only one in five arrived, the other four ended up dead in the Straits of Florida. This was an exaggeration, because it is known that many of the ones who left did arrive.

However, many took advantage of any floating object to take to the sea. It is incredible the things used by many people, including whole families, to brave waves of four to six meters. Cuba has tried to prevent this situation to save human lives. This goes beyond the area of the law, to a humane level. A moment was reached in which so many attempts were encouraged by the United States, by 17 broadcasting stations, and by those who arrived there and were immediately incorporated into U.S. society—which did not happen with other immigrants; we know about the Haitians, Chinese, and Mexicans. Cuba tried to prevent all this.

Now, it is hard to understand that our borders will be closed again, but it is necessary, particularly to save human lives

[Cavada] The Cuban Government has exhorted the people to act in a civilized manner. We are civilized, we are an educated people; the education level in Cuba is quite high. There has been an agreement to conduct a legal immigration process, and we need to comply in all possible ways. As Rodriguez was saying, not everyone can emigrate to the United States, but 20,000 visas will be issued, and any Cuban can go through the screening and apply for a visa without any form of repression, and wait for a response from the U.S. Government, which has the decision in its hands.

[Rodriguez] In addition, there is flexibility; without relatives in the United States immigration is still possible.

[Cavada] That is new in this joint agreement.

[Santana] I was studying the agreement, and I do not totally understand, and perhaps it is not clear to many Cubans, the future of the approximately 20,000 Cubans at the Guantanamo base, in Panama, and at Krome [Detention Center] in Key West [as heard]. What will be the fate of these people?

[Rodriguez] Part of the solution is in the agreement. Everyone who applied and was granted a visa will be able to enter the United States. People wanting to return to Cuba will be admitted through the consular channels.

A third category would remain, which includes people who do not qualify to enter the United States and yet, who do not wish to return to Cuba. This is a problem which needs to be solved by the United States. This problem was already there, however. If now the United States admits people in this third category, then no doubt others will be encouraged to do the same. Maybe they will decide to accept them just this time.

[Cavada] I favor this path.

[Rodriguez] Yes, but the United States faced the same situation when they eliminated the possibility to immigrate from third countries, and later this created problems. The Cuban community, particularly the right wing in Miami, is strong and plays politics with these situations.

[Cavada] It could be just the opposite, the United States negotiating with third countries to send a group of Cubans, not like those 10,000 at a base in Panama, but with the guarantee of a residence in a country, at least for some time.

[Rodriguez] I agree with this. This would be a more appropriate solution, more decent, and would solve the problem for the United States. Ultimately, the interest of Cubans is not to emigrate anywhere in the world, the ones leaving Cuba definitely want to go to the United States. They do not want to go to Haiti, Santo Domingo,

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

or Costa Rica, though they might have gone there in transit, and only in transit. When they stayed in those countries, it has been because they have become stagnant and were not able to go to the United States.

[Santana] The immigration adjustment act which favored Cuban immigrants is suspended. Does this agreement permanently nullify this law?

[Cavada] If we follow the spirit and words of the U.S.-Cuban agreement, then it does nullify the law, though it does not clearly say so. However, it is apparent in the spirit of the agreement that the law will be repealed. The United States cannot receive and give privileges to any more illegal immigrants, by the way in addition they were given residence in less than a year. I believe the immigration adjustment act of 1966 will be repealed.

[Rodriguez] I believe it has been repealed since 20 August, the day President Clinton decided to stop illegal immigration. Without publicly saying so, the law was repealed because since that moment the acceptance of all Cubans reaching the United States stopped. Furthermore, U.S. authorities, such as Janet Reno, stated that none of those at Guantanamo Naval Base would be allowed into U.S. territory. This was very clearly said.

[Santana] I would like to discuss the blockade problem. This problem is yet pending, as the main cause of all this immigration. What will Cuba do next?

[Cavada] Comrade Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, president of the National Assembly of the Peoples Government and head of the delegation in New York, has reiterated that the blockade will continue to be an essential topic in all conversations. Everything stems from the blockade, including the 35 years of hostility between Washington and Havana. Until this problem is solved in a civilized and serious way, such as we did with the immigration agreement, no reconciliation, ease in the relations, or good neighborliness between the Governments of Cuba and the United States is possible. The blockade continues to be the main issue.

[Rodriguez] I agree. The blockade topic needs in depth discussion, and when the problem is solved then our differences with the United States will be solved. Additionally, the path to discussions is open for the first time. It is clear that the blockade is not going to stop tomorrow, this administration is not going to come and wake us up with the news that the blockade is over. The path to discuss the blockade just began, and this is important. The talks opened the possibility to win access to the path to discuss the blockade, which is the biggest gain for Cuba.

Robaina Interviewed on Trip To Spain

FL1709163394 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 0218 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, by an unidentified reporter, place and date not given; monitored in progress—recorded]

[Text] [Robaina]...some of the things that Cuba has to face. No one can deny Cuba's importance and the role it has played in this whole situation. I believe this was shown in Spain. I am convinced that relations between Cuba and Spain have very strong foundations. At the level of the Spanish people, there is much understanding and respect. There are close ties with this country and I believe that this is even more important than any diplomatic ties. Governmental relations correspond to this. I believe we have established a sincere and frank dialogue.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, your meeting with King Juan Carlos caused [words indistinct] in the Spanish press. Could you give us details on this?

[Robaina] [Words indistinct] first of all, because it is not usual for the king to meet with a foreign minister. I believe the gesture is [words indistinct]. The king met with Cuba and with someone who on Fidel's behalf sent him greetings and a message. I believe that the king's relations with Cuba are important, and his relationship to Fidel is very special. I believe the duration of the meeting is also noteworthy. The duration of the meeting has to do with the large number of topics that exist between Cuba and the king; not only because of what he wants to know about Cuba or what he wants to say, but because he asked me to express to Fidel and the Cuban people the understanding and friendship that [passage indistinct] have been very special. [Words indistinct] the king and I believe they were very sincere and frank talks.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, [words indistinct].

[Robaina] I believe it is very important. Everyone knows about Spain's role, through the government and the business sectors, in establishing ties [passage indistinct] that language does not exist today between Cubans and Spaniards. Nowadays, the Cuban or Spanish people are no longer content with the expression that Cuba and Spain maintain good relations. The Spanish people want to make such an expression a reality through practical steps. The Spanish people ask that the Spanish Government not only vote in favor of the resolutions that Cuba may present at the United Nations but that it invest, as it has already been doing.

In spite of Cuba's difficult situation the Spanish people want to be there for Cuba. I believe [words indistinct] the way in which Cuba participates, appreciates, and has its opinion. I believe today more than ever we are respected, which is one of the things the Spanish people are demanding.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, a mediator has always been mentioned in case Cuba and the United States decide to hold talks on (?relations). Has Spain been considered for this position and does your visit have anything to do with this.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

[Robaina] [Words indistinct] the phenomenon between Cuba and the United States probably does not require a particular mediator. Many have asked me about this and I believe that both Cuba and the United States are aware of what our great differences are. Differences, as far as Cuba is concerned, of wanting to intervene in something that corresponds exclusively to the Cuban people. I believe there is not a mediator, as important as he may be, that would make the Cuban people change their position. The Cuban people must decide what needs to be done in Cuba. Therefore, I insist that, even more important than a mediator or a country that may want to play that role, the common position of many countries for Cuba's chosen path to be respected is essential.

Therefore, I did not go to Spain looking for a mediator nor has Spain offered to act as a mediator. Nevertheless, every day more countries have the elementary duty at the United Nations [words indistinct] of saying that Cuba defends [words indistinct] today more governments and their people understand this position.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, it has been said many times that Cuba is not alone. Has Spanish solidarity with Cuba had anything to do with that?

[Robaina] Yes, I believe it has in Spain and in America. We believe that different points of view do not cause isolation. Cuba has diplomatic relations with 150 states. We are one of the nations with the most companions in the world. As if that were not enough, I believe we need to visit Spain and know what it means to respect the efforts of our people.

[Reporter] Minister Robaina, during your visit to Spain you had contact with representatives of the Cuban emigre community abroad, with some who did not participate in the Nation and the Emigre Community Conference.

[Robaina] I believe that we do not determine with whom we meet and with whom we do not meet. That is determined by the expression of those very people towards Cuba. I do not think we should look at this as another important or isolated step. I believe anything that has to do with the emigre community abroad must be based on the Nation and the Emigre Community Conference. The Nation and the Emigre Community Conference opened channels that declare that the country wants to normalize its relations with Cubans who live abroad and maintain a position of understanding and respect.

They condemn such a ferocious blockade as the one that we are all condemning, and they do not want to give up the island. They have not disguised themselves with the language of apparent communication and understanding. We have maintained our willingness to hold a dialogue with anyone who has been sincere in his position even if there are ideological differences. Above all, when we know that it is not a facade, as some have tried to present it, by using certain language. They do not even have to go against the Foundation because by doing so they do not obtain the capacity of holding a dialogue, understanding, or communicating with our country.

In my opinion, those who disguise their intentions are even worse than our worst enemies. With an apparent willingness to dialogue, they claim they are willing to hold talks with Cuba, but we know what their true intentions are. That is why I insist that the policy is not determined by Cuba. Cuba establishes understanding, respect, communication, a rejection of the blockade, defense of the country, not wanting to give up the country as guidelines. I believe the exclusions are set by them, because they are excluding themselves with their aggressive and arrogant positions, especially with their ideas of annexation.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister, another important part of your meeting in Spain was your meeting with businessmen and entrepreneurs [words indistinct].

[Robaina] That is part of a diplomacy that must correspond to the times we are living in. I do not think the country is living through times that require it to reiterate that relations are good, that we get along fine at the Foreign Ministry level. The diplomacy of these days has to be a diplomacy that works in favor of the people's main problems. Our people are facing economic challenges. We want to make a contribution in that area. I believe that going to a country where there is a great interest and not doing anything about it is to neglect the country's needs.

I believe this visit exceeded any expectations that we or the Spanish might have had. We held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce in Madrid, which has a capacity seating for 150 or 170 businessmen. More than 400 businessmen were present at that meeting. They had to make arrangements to seat the people in other rooms. No one can be interested in a country, as these businessmen were, if there is no trust or security in that country. This demonstrates something that is very important. This meeting was held in the midst of a brutal campaign by the press. This demonstrates that many Spaniards believe in the real Cuba and not the Cuba that is portrayed by the media.

Officials Attend Mexican Independence Day Celebration

FL1909233794 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 94

[From the "Exclusive" program]

[Text] Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on 16 September. (Iria Serdina) reports from the Mexican Embassy in Havana:

[(Serdina)] Important personalities from the Cuban Government are participating in the celebration of the 184th anniversary of Mexico's Independence at the Mexican Embassy.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Currently attending are Carlos Lage, member of the Politburo; Jose Ramon Fernandez, Vice President of the Council of Ministers; the Ministers of Culture, Tourism, and Foreign Trade; Abel Prieto, president of the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists [UNEAC]; Roberto Fernandez Retamar, director of Casa de las Americas; as well as many representatives of the diplomatic corps in Cuba.

In addition, on 18 September, Mexico's foreign minister will arrive in Cuba with a broad agenda, which includes meetings with Cuban Government officials.

Intergovernmental Joint Commission Conference Begins

FL1909202594 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The first session of the sixth conference of the Cuba-Mexico Intergovernmental Joint Commission began today. The meeting was presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina and Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Manuel Tello Macias. Robaina opened the meeting by stating that Cuba's government and his ministry are pleased that this meeting is underway. Robaina highlighted the fact that relations between Cuba and Mexico have endured for over 30 years.

[Begin recording] These relations have prevailed against all odds and have become increasingly valuable in the years since socialism began to crumble. They have endured, through aid, following natural disasters such as the Storm of the Century and the outbreak of the neuropathy epidemic. This aid has been more than visible through donations of school notebooks, which more than their material value, have a moral value, especially in these difficult times Cuba faces. To this aid, we must add the Foreign Relations Secretariat's important donation of 200 boxes of paper, which we greatly appreciate and accept as another token of the friendship that binds us. It is one more sample of Mexico's intention to sincerely extend their hand to us. [end recording]

Robaina highlighted the numerous ties between Cuba and Mexico and referred to the plans to modernize and strengthen the terms of existing accords, which would contribute to diversifying trade relations:

[Begin Robaina recording] In the same manner, the participation of Mexican businessmen in important investment projects in Cuba is also of great importance. Such projects include telecommunications, the construction materials industry, textiles, and new perspectives, especially in the basic industries sector and in tourism. The level of interrelations we have reached increases our economic ties and strengthens cooperation in that sector. In the same manner, there are new perspectives in all areas of transportation, and relations are being maintained and improved upon in the fishing sector. [end recording]

The sixth Joint Commission meeting will end tomorrow afternoon.

Castro Receives Mexican Secretary, Discusses Cooperation

PA1909221994 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2058 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (PL)—Cuban President Fidel Castro received here today Mexican Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello Macias, who relayed cordial greetings from Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, according to exclusive statements by the Mexican secretary to PRENSA LATINA.

Tello Macias said that he and the Cuban leader discussed issues being analyzed at sessions of the Cuban-Mexican Mixed Intergovernmental Commission.

The Mexican foreign secretary said they specifically focused on the results both countries expect from economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The foreign secretary said that important agreements reached during the sixth meeting of the Mixed Commission will be announced tomorrow.

One of these agreements is believed to include the formation of a joint enterprise for the exploitation of the Cienfuegos Oil Refinery, in the country's central region, for the production of oil by-products for sale in Cuba and for export purposes.

It has been unofficially reported that other agreements in the transportation and tourism fields could be announced as well.

Robaina Foresees Cooperation Efforts With Mexico

PA1909225194 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 1640 GMT 18 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (PL)—Cuba and Mexico today inaugurated the sixth Cuban-Mexican Intergovernmental Mixed Commission in a climate favorable for the signing of new agreements and the diversification of economic, business, and scientific-technical cooperation.

Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina noted that possibility at the inauguration of the session, which was also attended by Mexican Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello, who is on a two-day official visit to the island.

Robaina said the agenda for the current meeting of the Commission in the economic, commercial, scientific, and technological areas reflects the multiple ties that Cuba and Mexico have developed and creates opportunities for new goals.

He also stressed that prospects for broadening and modernizing the current limited agreement between the two Latin American nations will help diversify commercial relations, which have shown a tendency to grow over the past few years.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

He also emphasized the participation of Mexican businessmen in joint projects with their Cuban counterparts in fields such as telephone communications, construction material, and textiles and noted the possibility of expanding participation in the areas of basic industries and tourism.

Robaina said the cooperation includes other areas such as culture, education, and sports and outlined the advancements made in those fields over the past few years.

The sixth session of the Cuban-Mexican Intergovernmental Mixed Commission began today at the highest levels following several technical sessions in which experts from both countries participated.

Tello met today with Carlos Lage, executive secretary of the Council of Ministers. He will meet this afternoon with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of that same Council.

Tello will conclude his visit to Cuba tomorrow with a news conference, during which he will announce the new economic and commercial agreements reached.

It was learned that the enterprises Mex-Petrol (Mexico) and CUPET [Cuba Petroleum] (Cuba) signed an agreement for the use of the Cienfuegos Oil Refinery in the central region to produce gasoline and other oil by-products for the Cuban domestic market and to export surplus products.

Robaina on Relations With Mexico, U.S. Blockade

PA2009035994 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Report by Marianela Samper from the "Evening Information Review" newscast]

[Text] The sixth Cuban-Mexican Intergovernmental Mixed Commission began meeting in Havana. It is being chaired by Mexican Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello and Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina. The purpose of the biannual meeting is to analyze projects and agreements and to adjust or ratify policies.

At the opening meeting, the Cuban foreign minister said the economic, commercial, and financial blockade imposed by the United States on the island for more than three decades does not respect borders, exhibits a total disregard for objections from the majority of the international community, and pressures and threatens governments, businesses, and politicians in the area.

Robaina said that last year alone this policy cost Cuba $1 billion and produced new sanctions that violate the human rights of Cubans who live on the island and of Cuban immigrants.

[Begin Robaina recording] This paranoid and absurd policy that goes against every law and civilized human behavior sparked this summer's events in Cuba. A migration crisis was generated. Fortunately, it has been closed thanks to agreements that did not touch the gist of the matter but at least demonstrated that Cuba and the United States can discuss their differences without intermediaries and on an equal basis and resolve them in a respectful, professional manner. [end recording]

Robaina said that when the Cuban people speak of the blockade, it is inevitable that they mention Mexico, the country that 30 years ago, when the U.S. policy was unleashed, had the courage, intelligence, and self-respect not to support the infamy.

[Begin Robaina recording] I will go even further and say that Mexico's intelligence and vitality is being tested once again as Cuba adapts its economy to new conditions.

This position has strengthened the credibility of our serious purpose to continue making progress. Likewise, outstanding participation by Mexican businessmen in important investment projects in Cuba is already a fact. These projects include the telephone system, construction materials, and textile industries, and new opportunities are being created, especially in basic industry and tourism. [end recording]

Coinciding with the Intergovernmental Mixed Commission meeting, the commission dedicated to scientific-technological cooperation is holding its 17th meeting. This commission was officially established 20 years ago. It has contributed to the search for appropriate ways to maintain and increase exchanges.

Cuba and Mexico also maintain broad relations in the fields of culture, education, and sports. As an example, we can report that the Cuban Education Ministry has agreements with 32 Mexican education institutions. Special resources and scholarships are being used to improve economic resources due to adjustments the country is making in the economic field.

More than 250 Cuban specialists are offering technical assistance in various sports disciplines and sports medicine in that sister nation.

Cultural exchanges includes the fields of plastics, music, theater, dance, radio, movies, television, and literature.

In the field of health, both Cubans and the Mexicans are risking the challenge of improving cooperation, showing the world that two nations, regardless of the political and social systems they have chosen, can be integrated based on mutual respect and sovereignty.

The Cuban foreign minister highlighted Mexico's efforts in favor of true Latin American integration.

[Begin Robaina recording] Right now, when a new U.S. maneuver has deprived Cuba of the opportunity to participate in an improvised hemispheric summit, we greatly appreciate the fact that Mexico is making its voice heard to say that no hemispheric meeting will be complete until all neighbors of this common home are included. [end recording]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Foreign Secretary Manuel Tello had a busy schedule on Monday that included meetings with Cuban Vice Presidents Carlos Lage and Jose Ramon Fernandez; Cuban Assembly President Ricardo Alarcon; and Ernesto Melendez, minister of foreign investment and economic cooperation.

The Cuban-Mexican meeting will conclude this Tuesday with the signing of a final agreement that will include new opportunities in sectors such as basic industry, tourism, and transportation.

Fidel Castro Attends Reception at Mexican Embassy

PA2009044694 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0208 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (PL)—Cuban President Fidel Castro today attended a reception hosted by the Mexican Embassy on the occasion of a visit by Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Manuel Tello Macias.

The Cuban head of state greeted members of the Mexican diplomatic mission in Cuba and later met for two hours behind closed doors with the visitor and Carlos Tello Macias, Mexican ambassador to the island.

Fidel Castro today at his Council of State offices met with Foreign Secretary Tello, who said he was pleased with the results of his visit to Cuba, forwarding regards from Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to Castro.

The foreign secretary granted an interview to PRENSA LATINA and said that at a news conference to be held on 20 September he will disclose significant agreements signed by the two countries.

Cuba and Mexico today started the sessions of the Sixth Cuban-Mexican Intergovernmental Mixed Commission meeting in which the bilateral relations are being analyzed.

Sources close to the delegations of the two countries pointed out that four agreements will be signed, as well as a general framework agreement regulating economic and trade agreements signed by the Sixth Intergovernmental Mixed Commission, and a technical and scientific cooperation agreement.

In addition, an agreement was reached to create a binational enterprise—an enterprise in which both Cupet [Cuba Petroleum] (Cuba) and Mexpetrol (Mexico) will have a stake—to process fuel for the Cuban market and to be exported to third countries. These operations will be conducted at the Cienfuegos Refinery located in the country's central region.

Another agreement that will be disclosed on 20 September has to do with the elimination of visas for Cuban and Mexican diplomats in the two countries, thereby broadening the prospects of an unprecedented rapprochement at diplomatic levels between the two nations.

Cuban-Mexican relations include a wide spectrum of disciplines: economy, trade, culture, sports, and science and technology.

A joint venture to improve telecommunications on the island was created in June 1994 during the visit by Mexican President Salinas.

The two Latin American nations maintain cooperative relations at the governmental level in the construction, textile, glass, cement, and tourism industries.

Debt With Mexico Exchanged for Assets

PA1909181194 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1602 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Havana, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Cuba's debt with Mexico, approximately $300 million, could be paid up "in a very brief time," after a series of exchanges (swaps) [previous word in English] of debts for assets, Cuban Foreign Investment Minister Ernesto Melendez said today.

Cuba's $313.4 million debt, as of December, with Mexico, entered this year into a process of "speedy reduction," Melendez said to the press at the inauguration of the sixth Intergovernment General Mixed Commission.

"We are optimistic that in the very short term," Cuba's debt with Mexico will "disappear," Melendez indicated. However, he refused to offer details. "This will give us a very important possibility outlook in our trade exchange," he underlined.

Cuban Foreign Minister Roberto Robaina and Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel Tello Macias, chaired the inaugural session of the two-day meeting, which will conclude on Tuesday with the signing of economic agreements and a scientific-technical joint work plan.

The investment of private Mexican businessmen in the telephone company, signed in June, and an imminent bilateral agreement to create a joint petroleum corporation, included "swap" [previous word in English] operations.

The private Mexican group Domos purchased 49 percent of the telephone company in which the Cuban state retains 51 percent, for an overall investment of $1.4 billion.

The Mexican businessmen paid $734 million in cash. One part of the other $708 million was negotiated and charged to the Cuban foreign debt through the National Foreign Trade Bank (Bancomex).

The Mexican-Cuban petroleum corporation, which could be officially organized tomorrow, also includes a formula of swaping the debt for assets.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Up until the end of last year, the $313.4 million Cuban debt wilth Bancomex was past overdue by $192.7 million.

Cuba's debt with Mexico was restructured in 1982, 1986, 1989, and 1991. Six months after the signing of the last documents, reprogrammed to four years at the prime [previous word in English] rate plus three points, it defaulted.

ECLA Executive Ends Visit, Notes Economic Ties

PA1609231094 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0354 GMT 14 Sep 94

[Report by Hector Danilo Rodriguez]

[Text] Havana, 14 Sep (PL)—Gert Rosenthal, executive secretary of ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America], ended here today a three-day visit, during which he received an honorary degree in economic sciences for his renowned achievements as head of that UN agency.

Rosenthal met with several prominent people in Cuba's economic sector. Yesterday he inaugurated the first course in the master's degree program in market economy studies at the Economics School at the University of Havana, sponsored by prestigious Canadian organizations.

Rosenthal deems highly significant the fact that experienced professors from Canada and other Latin American countries are involved in the project, which has had a great significance for the country's academics.

The organization of the course, conducted in record time given the complexity of institutional coordination mechanisms, has received absolute support from the deans of Canada's Carleton University, which sent its most experienced professors to teach classes in Havana.

Another Canadian institution that offered broad financial support for the project was the International Research Center for Development (CIID), which has even contributed highly specialized teachers.

Speaking perfect Spanish and showing great expertise in the management of international economic relations, Mars Entueste, Canadian ambassador to Cuba, believes the master's program is very important for all participants.

Entueste emphasized that the significance of this project is greater for Cuba considering the extremely dynamic changes the international economy is experiencing in a world where very rapid transformations occur. Cuba is not immune to these transformations.

To face those changes and to join a changing world, Cuba must prepare to control market techniques, the young diplomat stressed.

He added that to guarantee future prosperity in Cuba, it is necessary to immediately begin training and preparing young talented economists who are able to work with commercial companies so as to ensure Cuba's reintegration.

Referring to the subtleties that characterize current world economic relations, Entueste pointed out allegorically that "one must know the rules very well to play the game."

Assuming a posture of absolute independence in foreign policy, Canada and Mexico were the only countries to maintain relations with Havana at the beginning of the 1960's.

Influential Canadian politicians and intellectuals advocate a change in U.S. relations with Cuba.

Canada is currently one of the nations that trades heavily with Cuba. Canadian companies have formed the highest number of joint enterprises of all foreign investors currently in the Cuban market.

Canadian aid was especially valuable to the Cuban people when in 1993 and 1994, the Canadian Government moved to Cuba important [passage indistinct].

Slovakia Signs Agreements To Renew Bilateral Trade

PA1909033494 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 2257 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Report by Hector Danilo]

[Text] Havana, 17 Sep (PL)—Slovakia and Cuba entered a new phase in bilateral relations today in this capital by signing parallel commercial and economic agreements.

Peter Nihok, chairman of the central European country's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Carlos Salsamendi, his Cuban counterpart, signed agreements to pave the way for businessmen from the two nations.

In statements to PRENSA LATINA, Nihok emphasized the importance his country attaches to the island as a strategic platform to Latin America and the Caribbean and to simultaneously increasing trade with Cuba, which has a solid historical background, he said.

Cuba maintained dynamic trade with Czechoslovakia for over three decades, a process halted by the disappearance of the Soviet Union and Slovakia's decision to become an independent state in 1992.

A sizable number of Slovak-made spare parts are used by various Cuban thermoelectric plants and other basic industry sectors.

The chairman of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce believes the recently signed documents represent a renewal of those economic ties.

Moreover, Dr. Nihok, who has also acted as his country's ambassador to the European Union, believes his contacts here have allowed him to make considerable

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

progress toward laying the groundwork for establishing a new atmosphere for businessmen.

Nihok told PRENSA LATINA that the results of the visit include learning about legislative regulations, identifying the two parties' interests, and establishing timetables for an exchange of officials and commercial fairs in the two countries.

The businessman emphasized the importance of creating mechanisms for participation by Cuban enterprises in Slovak fairs and for participation by Slovak enterprises in the traditional Havana Fair.

He said procedures will be created to sponsor trade that will not affect the two countries' foreign currency reserves by using barter agreements for the exchange of merchandise or compensated trade, as it is technically called.

Elaborating on these prospects, Peter Sulovsky, Slovak Republic charge d'affaires, said bilateral trade amounts to millions of dollars and will approach the $10-million mark next year.

Brazilian Policy on Cuba Based on 'Open Cooperation'

PA1809151094 Havana PRENSA LATINA in Spanish 0111 GMT 17 Sep 94

[By Raul Garcia Alvarez, for PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, 16 Sep (PL)—Brazilian Ambassador to Cuba Jose Negueira has told PRENSA LATINA that there are no difficult times for brave people. The ambassador made this statement when commenting on the difficult economic situation experienced by the Cuban people and the blockade imposed by the United States on this Caribbean island.

The South American diplomat said that the only path for the solution to Cuba's difficulties is open cooperation and fresh, open, and constructive talks. Negueira said that this is the basis of Brazil's foreign policy with Cuba.

Jose Negueira added that Brazil's foreign policy with Cuba is based on President Itamar Franco's personal views that what Cuba needs today is a helping hand. "The Cubans will find that helping hand in my country," the ambassador stressed.

The Brazilian ambassador's statements were made during an inspection tour of the site where the first cultural event in honor of Brazil will be held. The event will be held 26 through 30 September in Sancti Spiritus, approximately 350 km from Havana.

According to Negueira, the event, which will include films, art, music, literature, crafts, and Brazilian products, is aimed at showing the Cuban people the similarities between the Brazilians and Cubans. "This is why we care for each other," he added.

The cultural event, which will be held at seven cultural institutions throughout the province, is to mark the 172d anniversary of Brazil's independence and is being organized by the National Union of Writers and Artists and the Brazilian Embassy in Cuba.

Sancti Spiritus—of the seven villas founded by Conquistador Diego Velasquez—celebrated its 480th anniversary this year.

Diplomat on Normalization of Ties With Panama

PA1909022494 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Telephone interview with Miguel Martinez, Cuban charge d'affaires in Panama, by Juan Jose Veiga Pena in Havana; date not given; from the "Evening Information Review" newscast—live or recorded]

[Text] [Veiga Pena] The Governments of Cuba and Panama have demonstrated their willingness to normalize diplomatic relations at the embassy level. We have Cuban Charge d'Affaires Miguel Martinez in Panama City with the details.

[Martinez] After Dr. Ernesto Perez Balladares was elected president of Panama, he announced that during his administration diplomatic relations with Cuba would return to normal at the ambassadorial level.

In fact, the Perez Balladares administration has already appointed the new ambassador to Cuba, and he will travel to our country to assume his duties in due time. Consequently, this is a decision that corresponds with the Cuban Government's attitude to normalize relations at the ambassadorial level. These relations will be mutually beneficial for the countries, thus we expect them to develop positively in the immediate future.

[Veiga Pena] What can you tell us about the ambassador-designate to Cuba, Martinez?

[Martinez] I know the gentleman who was nominated ambassador to Havana. Unfortunately, I do not know his background, so I cannot give you many details about him. His name is Rafael Moreno Saavedra. He was or is a PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] leader in Los Santos Province. He is active in politics and a university professor. About one month ago, Dr. Perez Balladares announced in Los Santos Province his decision to appoint Moreno ambassador to Cuba. This was reported by Panamanian newspapers and radio stations.

I imagine that he will prepare himself, as is normal in these cases, to assume his new duties.

[Veiga Pena] On Cuba's part, can you give us any reports?

[Martinez] No. I imagine normal procedures are being followed to appoint a Cuban ambassador. I think the official announcement will be made sometime after the formalities are completed.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Ecuadoran Envoy Attends Statue Unveiling

FL1709170794 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] The bust of the Ecuadoran hero (Ardon Calderon) was unveiled today at the Parque de la Fraternidad in Havana. This morning, Mr. Alejandro Roman Almendaris, the Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba, accompanied by the Eusebio Leal, the Havana City historian, and a representation of the accredited diplomatic corps in our country attended the unveiling of the bust of (Ardon Claderon). Eusebio Leal thanked the Ecuadoran Armed Forces for making this wish a reality, which represents the purity and patriotism of our America.

[Begin Roman recording] We express our profound gratitude on behalf of the Ecuadoran Government and on behalf of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces, which donated this bust to the Cuban people, through the city's historian. [end recording]

(Ardon Calderon) was the son of a Cuban father and an Ecuadoran mother. He died fighting the battle of Pichincha after taking part in several military operations. Mr. Hernan Crespo Doral, UNESCO representative in Havana, highlighted (Ardon Calderon's) achievements and stated that this park now honors one of the youngest heroes.

New Tax Law Goes Into Effect

FL1909170194 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1404 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] National Assembly of the People's Government Law 73—on the taxation system—is in effect. The law was recently published in Cuba's official gazette. TRABAJADORES reports that the law lists the taxes and the general guidelines on which the system—made up of taxes, rates, and contributions—will be based.

The definition of tax: tax that will be collected without anything specific given in return and used to satisfy social needs. Rates are paid in return for specific government services or activity. Contributions are for a specific need—for example, social security.

The law states that several of the taxes—including the personal income tax—will come into effect on 1 October. Law 73, published in TRABAJADORES, states that taxes on documents—which will be paid through affixing stamps to the document—taxes on services rendered by airports to passengers, and taxes on publicity will also come into effect in October. The first tax will be on services received at airport facilities. Another group of taxes are those on public services, property or possession of certain goods, transport by land, inheritance, and highway taxes that will become effective in 1995. Contribution to social security will become effective in January 1995, but only for companies employing workers who will be benefiting from social security.

Las Tunas Province Fails To Meet Production Goals

FL1609222894 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1404 16 Sep 94

[Text] More than 200 caballerias are being planted in Las Tunas. One of the priorities of agricultural workers in Las Tunas in September is the sowing of 222 caballerias. They are striving to plant no less than 90 percent of the cultivable land by the end of the year. During 1994 the province has maintained an average monthly planted area greater than 1,600 caballerias, but low harvest yields have prevented the attainment of planned goals. Weather conditions, material limitations, and subjective factors like depopulation and weed infestation, among others, contributed to the low yield. These factors contributed to the fact that during the January to August period, technical and economic sales to the state reached only 71 percent of their goal and resulted in the production of 600,000 quintales of tubers, vegetables and grains.

State of Emergency Declared in Santiago Coffee Harvest

FL1709201694 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Report by Carlos Zanaria Marero; from the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The provincial government leaders in Santiago de Cuba have just made an announcement declaring a state of emergency in the coffee harvest. This emergency means that all forces, all available resources, and all the organizational capacity and mobility of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], the government, the agricultural sector, the Union of Young Communists, and the peoples and social organizations have to give their utmost effort so the coffee harvest is not ruined. The only option is to harvest, gather, and pulp it with the quality that satisfies export requirements.

The announcement added that we are faced with a harvest that should classify as one of the best in the territory since January of 1959, 30 percent better than last year's harvest. This acquires more importance if we keep in mind that the price of coffee in the international market of $900 per ton barely two months ago, now exceeds 4,000 [currency not specified]. This favorable situation must be reinforced by the decisiveness, courage, and honor of all to increase the foreign exchange that contributes to our sustenance and development. Currently, the harvest effort is in progress but the late maturation of the coffee is causing a significant delay in the harvest. Only four percent of the approximately 25 percent that should have already been harvested has actually been picked. The coffee crop has not been lost, it is on the vine and is starting to ripen and could ripen faster with the rains of September and October, making this an important and decisive chapter

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

where efforts have to be increased to save the harvest. In Santiago de Cuba, the call of the provincial committee of the PCC is declaring an emergency in the coffee crop harvest.

Raul Castro Discusses Party Meetings, Role of FAR

FL1709201394 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] Today the newspaper GRANMA published an interview with Army General Raul Castro by reporter Luis Baez, in which Raul speaks of many aspects of Cuban reality with regard to politics, the economy, the cadres, social problems, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces' [FAR] role in the current times.

When asked about the main objective of the party meetings held in the three regions of the country, the FAR minister explained that the objective of those meetings was to analyze the deficiencies of our work, many of which have nothing to do with the imperialistic blockade, or the special period. He added: From these meetings concrete and complex tasks have been determined, which need to be advanced as fast as possible, especially in the economic sphere and the people's nutrition.

With regard to cadre preparation for the great battle that the revolution currently faces, Raul, who is also second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], stated that the cadres' importance is vital with a clear policy of assistance, promotion, or substitution, when necessary. Later on he stressed that it is not appropriate to let the cadres burn out in their positions, especially when they are cadres of the party. Cadres need to be replaced when they are doing well because we lose prestige and authority when we take them out when they are not doing well.

Expounding on the subject, Raul emphasized that we must disagree and discuss things in the meetings. He added: It is necessary to learn to disagree with what is said by the superiors at the right time, place, and manner, because we all know that we say nothing at the meetings but we say a lot in the hallways. He stressed that we must eliminate the dishonorable attitudes of talking behind peoples backs, of dissimulating, of lying. He stressed: All this needs to be blown to pieces; we must get used to saying things to each other face to face, looking each other in the eye.

To the reporter's comment about the worrisome situation with indiscipline, Raul said that this is one of the issues that needs to be resolved, regardless of the cost. Later on he stated: We must impose financial discipline at whatever the cost. We must liquidate social indiscipline in the country, liquidate the impunities, and anyone that does not carry out his duties must be replaced.

The FAR's role in these difficult times was also the object of attention during this dialogue on which Raul said: We have worked intensely and we have carried out the instructions of the commander in chief in the development of the doctrine of the people's war which has permitted us to become an impregnable bastion. Furthermore, he added: We have boosted and we will continue to boost the help of the regular units in the planting and harvesting of tubers and vegetables for their and the population's consumption.

Moreover, Raul explained that there are some unjustified concerns over the leading role that the FAR is playing; this is not a coincidence, it is planned.

In another part of the interview, Raul highlighted that we are in a war, but this is a much more subtle battle. It is a political, economic, diplomatic war of great pressures at a global scale and in the midst of a unipolar world.

Reporter Luis Baez then asked Raul about the objective of the governmental commission created for Havana City. Raul responded that they have the responsibility of acting quickly and dynamically to solve those problems that are affecting the capital of the country.

Other topics of discussion were the measures aimed at solving the problem with the people's nutrition about which he explained that we must first begin by accepting that we are a poor country. He added that today the political, military, and ideological problem of this country is to obtain food. He emphasized that this is the main task for all sectors. He added: To alleviate this situation we hope to put the agricultural-livestock market into operation in the near future. Later on he said that the people's support has been unanimous towards this measure, which has the commander in chief's full backing.

Raul detailed some of the characteristics of this agrarian market about which he said: It will be conditioned on our current circumstances, it will be based on the idea that all farmers can sell what they produce after meeting their state quotas, and prices will not be government regulated. In any case, he added, prices will be lower than those of the black market. Raul went on to explain that supply and demand will play a key role as well as the regulations and taxes that will be applied. He stressed: We must be clear about one thing: if there is food for the people then the risks are of little concern.

Reflecting on these realities Raul went on to say that our socialism has survived because of its truly autochthonous nature, enriched with our realities. Raul concluded by saying that all the measures we implement for its perfection will strengthen it especially when those measures are aimed towards solving the vital needs, such as our people's nutrition.

Pedro Ross Stresses Efficiency to Union Cadres

FL1709170194 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 94

[From the "First Thing" program]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

[Text] Pedro Ross Leal, general secretary of the Cuban Workers Federation, said that only efficient efforts will strengthen the Revolution and maintain socialistic principles in Cuba. He said this at the inauguration of 1994-95 regular courses of union cadres. The Politburo member said that efficiency begins at home and that this academic process marks a decisive moment for Cuba.

Torres Seeks Change in Attitude of Cadres, Leadership

FL1609231394 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The national youth plenum on the sugarcane harvest ended today with an analysis of the subjective elements that inhibit greater efficiency in the collectives in growing and harvesting sugarcane. Reporter Alberto Gutierrez reports:

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez] Victoria Velazquez (as heard), first secretary of the national committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] stated that the UJC is being urged to put themselves more in tune with the changes that have occurred with the creation of the sugarcane Basic Cooperative Production Units.

Candido Palmero, Politburo member and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana said in his presentation that the territory is working to achieve better results in the sugarcane harvest.

Nelson Torres, head of the Agriculture Ministry offered his impressions to National Radio News:

[Torres] We need to rectify the attitude of the cadres and the leadership at all levels of the Ministry in order to confront and seek alternatives and solve the subjective problems we have, but we should make sure we consider more than the subjective attitude problems, including the sizable material shortages we have, compared with times when we harvested sugarcane with many more resources. But the attitude—to confront and find alternatives—is today the fundamental problem the Ministry faces. Therefore, during this tour, each leader, each administrator, each agricultural distributor must take advantage of the potential of the UJC to resolve this problem. [end recording]

Havana Church Honors Feastday of Country's Patron Saint

FL0909133694 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 94

[From the "National Radio News"]

[Text] The Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre, Cuba's patron saint, was honored on 8 September by followers in Our Lady of Charity Church in Havana. Zenaida Costales reported from the church.

[Costales] [Bells ringing, chanting] It was in this way that a solemn service began at 0000 GMT in Our Lady of Charity Church in Havana. It was conducted by the assistant bishop of Havana, with the image of the virgin and the Cuban flag presiding in the altar. It was a special day for believers.

[Costales] What did you ask the virgin?

[First unidentified believer] I asked her for plenty of health, and the peace we need.

[Second unidentified believer] Every time I have a chance, I come here for a moment. If I cannot stay 20 minutes, I stay only two-five-ten minutes.

[Costales] Did you ask for any special wish tonight?

[Second unidentified believer] I do that nearly every night.

[Costales] What did you ask?

[Second unidentified believer] I asked for myself, and then for the people, for work, peace and tranquility.

[Costales] Monsignor Perez Varela, priest from the Church of the Virgen de Regla, whose feastday is also celebrated on 8 September, addressed a faith message to everyone.

[Perez] I trust in God's protection, and hope to send a message of faith, hope, charity, filled with love, peace, and attrition.

Roundup of Criminal Activity 7-14 Sep

FL1509170694

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on criminal activity monitored between 7 and 14 September:

Unit three of the National Revolutionary Police [PNR] intervened at the Copelia Ice Cream Parlor in Plaza de la Revolucion Municipality in Havana City. The PNR staked out the ice cream parlor after being informed that large amounts of ice cream were being sold to unscrupulous individuals, who later resold the ice cream at high prices on the black market. The operation's code name was Strawberry-and-Vanilla. The PNR arrested ice cream parlor workers and several people who were caught transporting the ice cream. After the arrests, the PNR discovered a significant amount of money in pesos and dollars, as well as the ice cream, which was returned to the ice cream parlor. (Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 94)

In Habana Vieja Municipality in Havana City Province, the National Revolutionary Police have arrested several pickpockets. The men arrested are Juan Eladio Hernandez Zuezo, Luis Alberto Mazon Jimenez, and Ivan Valdez Lopez, from Villa Clara Province; and Ramon Rojas Diaz and Ifelio Raul Rodriguez Patterson from

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Holguin Province. The five men arrested are unemployed and have criminal records. At the time of their arrests, stolen items were found in their possession. According to the penal code, pickpocketing is sanctioned with two to five years imprisonment, and if the person arrested is a repeat offender, the sanction is three to eight years imprisonment. (Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 94)

Since the implementation of Decree Law 149 against moneybags last May, 432 cases have been initiated, and confiscation procedures have taken place in 63 cases. The items confiscated total over 7 million pesos. The nation's prosecutor's office has stated that the systematic work done will permit a restoration of ethics and work discipline. (Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 94)

Bahamas

Prime Minister Views Aristide Return to Haiti

FL1909161794 Nassau Bahamas Radio Network in English 1130 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton announced in a five-minute televised speech last night that a massive invasion of Haiti has been called off at the last minute. Mr. Clinton stated that the Haitian military rulers agreed to step down by October 15, when ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide will return to power. President Clinton ordered 61 warplanes in midair to return to U.S. air bases. The first of 15,000 U.S. troops are expected (?to enter) Haiti peacefully this morning, after former President Jimmy Carter extracted an agreement from a ruling military regime to quit. Instead of an invasion spearheaded by a night drop of paratroopers and commandos, the vanguard American force will come ashore in a highly visible mission coordinated with the Haitian military high command. A peace mission led by former President Carter arrived in Washington early this morning after reaching an agreement with Haiti's military leaders. Carter, along with retired General Colin Powell—former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff—and Democratic Senator Sam Nunn, of Georgia—chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee—landed at Andrews Air Force Base following two days of tense negotiations in Port-au-Prince. None of the envoys dispatched by President Clinton on their last-ditch mission Friday commented on the deal which they hammered out with Haiti's military [word indistinct] chief Lieutentant General Cedras and his deputy, Brigadier General Philippe Biamby.

Prime Minister the Right Honorable Hubert Ingraham returned to the Bahamas yesterday after spending a few days in Washington attending meetings along with leaders and representatives of the 24 countries which were to participate in the UN coalition force on Haiti. Debby Bartlett reports:

[Begin recording] [Bartlett] Haiti continues to dominate the headlines of leading international media. As a matter of fact, before Prime Minister Ingraham touched down in Nassau's international airport, Bahamians were reading the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES. It details some of the discussions held at the White House. The prime minister described the anticipated return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president of Haiti as the second best opportunity the Bahamas has had in 30 years to substantially reduce the number of illegal Haitians in the Bahamas.

[Ingraham] At first, the best opportunity arose in 1990, when President Aristide was elected to office. The flow of illegal immigrants to the Bahamas (?slowed) [words indistinct]. He remained in office for seven months. Appropriate and adequate arrangements and opportunity to make peace [words indistinct]. And for that time, at least toward [words indistinct] toward the end of 1990 or 1991, the number had not been appreciably affected. And since that time, the number has increased. His return to office in Haiti represents that second opportunity for peace. As soon as the [words indistinct] Aristide's return to office in Haiti, there is some semblance of order in Haiti, then the [words indistinct] in place will go into effect. Those plans will call for all illegal Haitian immigrants in the Bahamas to register for their voluntary return to Haiti. The government will pick up the tab. It will pick up the tab for them to go, it will pick up the tab for their reasonable [word indistinct], and will also be returned to Haiti.

In our discussions with the United States [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] any outside authority. There are [words indistinct] undertake to return such people who volunteer to go back to Haiti. If they do not volunteer to go back to Haiti, they will also be returned if they have no legal status in the Bahamas. We propose to undertake a systematic and consistent [passage indistinct] they are in our community. We have photographs of them, our police [words indistinct] know where they are. We shall be [words indistinct] so that the police don't [words indistinct] illegal immigrants in the Bahamas.

[Bartlett] As he did when preparing to leave for the meeting at the White House, Prime Minister Ingraham reiterated and justified the role the Bahamas is playing. Bahamian Defense Force and Police Force officers will not be sent into Haiti as a part of the peacekeeping force until the government is satisfied that the efforts there are (?settled).

[Ingraham] The rest of the world the United States [words indistinct] is making a commitment. It is making a commitment to [word indistinct] democracy in this region. We are, all of us, the Bahamas, in our small part, America, and the rest of the world show the Haitian people a bill of goods, return the democracy [words indistinct] began. Because there's a benefit that will arise from democracy. They went out and they risked their

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

lives to vote for a candidate of their choosing in an election supervised by the international community. We now have to provide some after sale service to the Haitian democracy. We sold it, like you buy a motorcar. The person who will bought it, has got to be able to help to service it in order for the car to continue to work.

[Bartlett) One-year warranty.

[Ingraham] Because the Americans are committing themselves to remain in Haiti for up to 18 [words indistinct]. Secondly, to put in place their main [words indistinct] in order to be maintained for them to police themselves, by training for [words indistinct] towards the economic impact or the [words indistinct] impact or [word indistinct] and remain there through the election for the new president in December of 1995, his installation in office in early '96, and several months thereafter.

[Bartlett] I'm Debby Bartlett, for ZNS news. [end recording]

The prime minister said he also spoke with Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide in Washington and was assured that upon Mr. Aristide's return to power in Haiti there will be improvements in the ties between the Bahamas and Haiti.

Dominican Republic

Border Open to Haiti; Francois Sons Said To Cross

PA1909232994 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2207 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Local authorities decided today to open the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which had been unofficially closed for two weeks, to hundreds of Haitians looking for food.

Military authorities in Santo Domingo have been barring entry to Haitians for the past 15 days for fear that a U.S. invasion of Haiti could provoke a migration of people in search of refuge.

The Dominican border opening coincides with the arrival in Haiti of the first U.S. troops, who will occupy the country in accordance with an agreement reached by the United States and the de facto government to resolve the political crisis in that nation.

Dominican troops have remained on a state of maximum alert and continue to patrol their border, where calm prevails, according to their reports.

Dominican Foreign Ministry sources reported the entry into the country of the sons of Haitian Police Chief Michel Francois, one of the three military leaders whose resignation is being demanded by the United States and the United Nations.

Dominican Foreign Secretary Carlos Morales Troncoso praised the agreement reached between the United States and the de facto government to achieve a peaceful solution to the crisis and offered his country's cooperation to restore democracy in Haiti.

Morales Troncoso denied that the military leaders had requested permission to enter the country and denied that any asylum request is being studied. He again offered Dominican support to restore democracy.

In September 1991, military leaders headed by Raoul Cedras overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, thus creating a political crisis that nearly provoked an armed intervention headed by the United States.

The intervention was forestalled at the last minute by an agreement that called for the resignation of the coupists, political amnesty for the military leaders, and the possibility that the high-level military officers could remain in Haiti.

Haiti

Text of Port-au-Prince Agreement With U.S.

FL1909215094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 0345 GMT 19 Sep 94

["Text" of Port-au-Prince agreement, read by unidentified speaker, preceding de facto President Jonassaint's address to the nation, in Port-au-Prince on 18 September—recorded]

[Text] The 18 September 1994 Port-au-Prince agreement, Haiti. The objective of this agreement is to promote peace in Haiti, to avoid violence and bloodshed, to promote freedom and democracy, and to establish a mutually beneficial, sustained relationship between the Governments of Haiti and the United States.

In order to implement this agreement, the Haitian Army and the police force will work in close cooperation with the U.S. military mission. This cooperation, conducted within a framework of mutual respect, will prevail during the entire transition period, necessary to guarantee all of the country's vital institutions. In order to personally contribute to the success of this agreement, some officers of the Haitian Armed Forces will take an anticipated honorable retirement, in compliance with Resolutions 917 and 940 of the United Nations Security Council, as soon as a general amnesty is voted into law by the Haitian parliament no later than 15 October 1994, in compliance with one of the two deadlines.

The contracting parties commit themselves to working with the Haitian parliament for the execution of this commitment. Their successors will be nominated in compliance with the Haitian Constitution and the military rules that are in effect. The military activities of the U.S. military mission will be coordinated with the Haitian Army High Command. The embargo and the economic sanctions will be lifted without delay in

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

compliance with the UN resolutions relating to them, and the needs of the Haitian people will be satisfied as soon as possible.

The upcoming legislative elections will be held in a free and democratic manner. It is understood that this agreement is submitted for the approval of the civilian Governments of the United States and of Haiti.

Signed at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on this 18th day of September 1994, year 191 since independence, on behalf of the President of the United States of America, William Jefferson Clinton; Jimmy Carter, former president of the United States, chief negotiator of the U.S. presidential mission in Haiti; and on behalf of the Republic of Haiti, Emile Jonassaint, provisional president of the Republic of Haiti. [end recording]

Jonassaint Addresses Nation on U.S. Accord

FL1909160094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 0345 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Address to the nation by provisional President Emile Jonassaint from the National Palace, in Port-au-Prince, on 18 September; Jonassaint delivers last paragraph in Creole—live or recorded]

[Text] My fellow countrymen: To give our country—wounded by a unique, iniquitous, and unjustified embargo—a tiny chance of survival, I have decided to honor and respect the Haitian people's dignity and to blindly follow the voice of reason to benefit the future. In light of the imminent military invasion—which would have sunk the Armed Forces of the Republic, despite their exceptional courage—I have had to assume my responsibilities to preserve the state, the nation, and the people.

Tonight, I have agreed with the United States directly to avoid violence and bloodshed. UN military intervention led by the United States has been avoided. The United States has taken all the steps to stop the logic of war. The president of the Republic signed an agreement—known from now on as the Port-au-Prince agreement—at the National Palace tonight that restores Haiti to the international community. The agreement states that the embargo and the economic sanctions will be lifted immediately and that the needs of the Haitian people will be satisfied as quickly as possible.

On behalf of the United States and President Clinton, former President Jimmy Carter, chief negotiator of the U.S. presidential mission, has committed himself to this. The Haitian Army and police force will work closely with the U.S. military mission to implement this agreement. This mission's military activities will be coordinated with the Haitian high staff.

To personally contribute to the success of this agreement, some Haitian Armed Forces officers will take their anticipated retirement with all the honors owed to their ranks as soon as the Haitian Parliament votes a general amnesty into law. The successors will be nominated in line with the Haitian Constitution and Haitian Armed Forces military rules.

As Armed Forces commander on a nominal title, I salute before the entire nation the exceptional selflessness of Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, a man of his word and of outstanding courage. He is well deserving of this, particularly as the homeland faced a difficult period during which so many measures to protect the Haitian nation—victim of its own internal devils—went unrewarded. His exemplary behavior at a time of political splits and violence has allowed our country to cross a thorny and difficult course in its history. The Haitian Armed Forces have honorably served the Haitian people's fundamental interests under his command. Other missions await him, which without doubt will be accomplished.

Meanwhile, the provisional government will pursue the work that has begun. Elections to the 46th legislature will be held, as planned, in December 1994.

My fellow countrymen: I ask that you remain calm. I made this difficult decision with the nation's interests foremost in my mind. I assume responsibility, in the extreme loneliness of supreme power. I hope that the Haitian nation, in order and in peace, will demonstrate to the international community its dignity and age-old stubborn revolt against all forms of oppression. Let us keep our country's fate alive. Thank you.

Two short words in Creole: We were in an extremely serious situation. We heard officially that more than 61 planes were getting ready to bomb Haiti. About 20 warships, including two aircraft carriers, submarines, and others, were ready to destroy us. After deep thought and with the support of the Haitian Armed Forces high staff, we said: No, we cannot let Haiti be destroyed unfairly and without reason. Thus, we have signed an agreement. Many people will not be pleased at first, but they will realize when they see the results that we are right. The agreement states that the embargo and the sanctions on Haiti will be lifted immediately. It might be done tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. It says: without delay. President Carter is now on a plane to the United States to report to the U.S. President everything that took place. I ask you, all Haitians, my brothers, to keep your cool. You can go to sleep. No invasion nor plane will come to destroy us. Thank you.

Lavalas Rejected Invitation To Meet U.S. Delegation

FL1909224994 Port-au-Prince Radio Signal FM in French 1700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The people close to President-in-exile Jean-Bertrand Aristide refused over the weekend to meet in Port-au-Prince with the U.S. delegation during their talks with provisional President Emile Jonassaint, which is supported by the military, stated a well-informed

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

source in Port-au-Prince. The delegation, led by former President Jimmy Carter, met with socialist, centrist, communist, and moderate neo-Duvalierist leaders, as well as members of the National Front for Change and Democracy, FNCD, political coalition which supports the president-in-exile. However, the members of the lavalas movement, composed of people close to Father Aristide, did not answer the invitation that was sent to them to attend the meeting.

Lavalas Demonstrates In Support of Aristide Return

PA2009002094 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Today, hundreds of Haitians who were demonstrating in favor of the return of overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide were confronted by authorities, marking the first incident to occur since the arrival of U.S. troops in Haiti.

Hundreds of Aristide supporters shouted and chanted: "We have always lived in chains, and now for the first time we are free." The demonstration took place on the road that leads to the capital's waterfront.

The crowd shouted in Creole: "Aristide, return" and "Aristide is our man." The march took place just after a convoy of U.S. soldiers arrived in port.

One soldier loyal to the military approached the crowd with a rifle and a large stick, threatening the demonstrators. Some of them were so scared they left behind their shoes and sneakers as they fled.

This is the first time members of Lavalas (followers of Aristide who took him to power in 1991) have taken to the streets within the past three years to express support for the eventual return of their overthrown leader. The calm that existed this morning apparently yielding to repressed tension and frustration that resulted in this incident, which occurred at 1800 (2200 GMT) as the sun was setting on the capital.

Police Beat Pro-Aristide Demonstrators 19 Sep

FL2009140094 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 2230 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Report by Clarence Renois—live]

[Text] There was a scuffle today between Haitian policemen and chanting pro-Aristide demonstrators as the U.S. Army marched down Lasaline Boulevard with its heavy trucks and machinery to the sounds of jubilant crowds. The Haitian military intervened in the spontaneous pro-Aristide demonstration that developed at the end of the procession, beating up the demonstrators. Foreign cameramen and journalists filmed the incident, the first of its kind following the signing of the Port-au-Prince agreement between Haitian and U.S. authorities.

Although the Haitian police battered demonstrators with metal pipes and rifle butts, they never fired into the air or at the demonstrators. Some of the demonstrators may have been injured, being hit in the face or kicked by the Haitian military. Demonstrators hiding behind cars parked on Lasaline Boulevard threw stones at the Haitian policemen, clearly taking advantage of the presence of foreign journalists—safeguarded by the U.S. military at the harbor—to react. This is the first time Port-au-Prince demonstrators have been observed throwing stones at policemen.

The incident seemed to end right there: Only a few demonstrators remained in the area, while the others continued to follow the U.S. military procession.

U.S. soldiers have been leaving the harbor for their base, as U.S. military planes continue to land at the airport.

This is Mobile 17, at the Biscentenaire area, for Radio Metropole.

U.S. Soldiers Land at Airport, Harbor

FL1909221894 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 2000 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Excerpts] The first U.S. soldiers arrived this morning in Port-au-Prince, a day after the agreement was signed between Haitian military leaders and the U.S. delegation. Those soldiers are due to help establish a peaceful transition toward the implementation of democracy. Our reporter Jean-Max Blanc filed a report:

[Begin recording] [Blanc] At 1330 GMT this morning, well-equipped U.S. soldiers landed at Port-au-Prince International Airport. Within a short time, the soldiers occupied this airport. In the presence of Haitian policemen, armed only with revolvers, the Americans made their show, kneeling or taking other combat positions in front of the airport. One U.S. soldier stated that the work had not been easy until now, while another expressed hope that the mission would be over very soon so they could return home. Another soldier explained the reasons they took those positions.

[Unidentified soldier, in English] We did not know if there were going to be [word indistinct] on the grounds or not, so we kept our guns up. We kept security tight, so...

[Blanc translates remarks into Creole and then continues] About an hour later, the general in charge of the operation met with the Haitian Army High Command at headquarters. General Henry Shelton said that the meeting was fruitful. While the two generals were talking, a group of citizens gathered in front of headquarters. Aristide's supporters were mixed with the supporters of the current regime. The supporters of the provisional government believe that the close cooperation between the two armies for which the Port-au-Prince agreement called is not yet obvious. [passage omitted]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

During the landing, supporters of President Aristide were following maneuvers from the airport. These people did not show any sign of happiness. However, they seem to think that life will improve for them. [passage omitted]

The U.S. soldiers landed in Port-au-Prince on 19 September. On the same day, helicopters dropped other soldiers in other regions of the country. During the day, people could hear an amplified voice addressing them from the helicopters flying over the country, asking Haitians not to be afraid, that the soldiers came to bring aid to Haiti. [end recording]

Political Leader Denounces 'Shame' of Accord

FL1909223894 Port-au-Prince Radio Signal FM in French 1700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Statement by political leader Vladimir Jeanty in reaction to Port-au-Prince agreement in Port-au-Prince on 18 September—recorded]

[Text] A president of the Court of Cassation has signed an agreement to restore power to a person against whom Haitian justice began action for 77 violations of the Haitian Constitution [words indistinct]. The president is proud of his Port-au-Prince agreement. It is nothing more than Resolution 940.

The Army is crushed. The country's sovereignty is under Clinton's foot. General Cedras tied the hands of all his brothers in arms, to offer them, along with those who supported the Army, to the foreigners. The Duvalierists are ashamed this morning. They have been betrayed. The lavalas are also ashamed for having Charlemagne Peralte turned into a puppet. How ashamed the lavalas people are today! All Haitians are ashamed because every Haitian understands everything. Things are tough indeed, but Paradi [Haitian Party of God] is there.

On behalf of Jesus Christ, we will overcome the shame and humiliation. Thanks to God, our soldiers and our people did not die vainly in this whole game. That is our only comfort.

Jamaica

Government, Opposition Welcome U.S.-Haitian Accord

FL1909191694 Kingston JBC Network in English 1130 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Excerpts] U.S. President Bill Clinton has announced that Haiti's military leaders have agreed to step down, ending the threat of invasion. In a broadcast last night, he said they had agreed to go by 15 October, after the Haitian Parliament grants them an amnesty:

[Begin Clinton recording] This is a good agreement for the United States and for Haiti. The military leaders will leave. The United States and coalition forces will arrive, beginning tomorrow, and they'll do so in conditions that are less dangerous, although still not without risk. It will be much easier to preserve human rights, and there is a real chance of a more orderly and less violent transfer of power. And to the supporters of President Aristide: He will be returned. I ask that all Haitians remember what President Aristide said just a couple of days ago: No vengeance, no violence, no retribution, this is a time for peace. That is what the United States is going, along with our coalition partners, to work for. [end recording] [passage omitted]

According to Prime Minister Patterson, the United States [words indistinct]. In his statement from Jamaica House last night, Patterson stressed the news that at the 11th hour the illegal military regime in Haiti has averted the need for an invasion. He said this has made it possible for peace and prosperity to be restored by the joint efforts of the multinational forces and the participation of troops and law enforcement personnel, which will include Jamaica and other Caribbean countries. Mr. Patterson says he hopes that the agreed timetable [words indistinct] accepted will be implemented in full so that the use of force will never become necessary to ensure that the democratic voice of the people of Haiti is respected.

Opposition leader Edward Seaga has welcomed the news that an invasion of Haiti has been averted. Speaking to JBC News last night, Mr. Seaga said all who were against the use of aggression as a means to restore President Aristide to power in Haiti must welcome the move by the American delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter. He said this (?agreement) is what the Haitian generals had (?sought) through an intermediary who asked him to advise Washington that they would step down if there was no invasion and no recrimination:

[Begin Seaga recording] I am personally pleased that our notification alerted Washington to this decision by the Haitian generals. [Words indistinct] with the diplomatic door through which the Carter mission could enter and negotiate. While not obliged, it is not entirely out of the question the occupation forces of the multinational coalition, including Jamaican soldiers, [words indistinct] in establishing the stability necessary for the rebuilding of Haiti. The negotiating team is to be congratulated on a well-[words indistinct]. [end recording]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Former PRI Leaders Discuss Party Reform

PA1809190294 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 12 Sep 94 p 5

[Report by Jose Quintero and Joaquin Alvarez; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] The PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] CEN [National Executive Committee] says the purpose of the internal reform that has been set in motion is to strengthen the party, "not weaken or dismantle it. It seeks to make the party more of a party. It defines limits, establishes clear and respectful rules, and fully allows the party to excercise its autonomy and independence. It seeks the selection of our candidates under stringent and precise rules." Meanwhile, during an interview, former PRI presidents Alfonso Corona del Rosal, Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, and Pedro Ojeda Paullada said the ancient culture of impositions and direct appointments has been left behind.

Mariano Palacios Alcocer, national leader of the FNOC [expansion unknown]—popular sector—said the party's democratization implies increased autonomy, "automatic access to opportunities for democratic freedom in the appointment of its leaders, and more consensus-oriented methods of choosing candidates."

Federal Deputy Jose Antonio Gonzalez Fernandez, assistant adjunct secretary of the PRI's CEN, said the party's internal reform is much broader than the separation of the PRI from the government, than honesty in the selection of candidates to positions of leadership or popular representation, or in such aspects as finances and the honest handling of resources; "the party's reforms seek changes and the strengthening of the party nationwide, statewide, regionally, and municipally."

In the opinion of Jesus Reyes Heroles, a member of the PRI's National Ideology Commission, in taking on this new phase of change to gain strength, the party must establish how democratic changes "will determine reforms within the party: what are the elements for the party's strengthening, considering the experience, situation and prospects of parties throughout the world? What electoral changes must it call for? How should it change its relationship with the legislative branch? What conditions are given for the party to become autonomous from the government? And, one closely related issue:

"What relationship should exist between the president and his party, in this case the PRI? It is also necessary to explore such difficult topics as the party's strategies, procedures, and tactics when it is the opposition at the state and local levels," said Reyes Heroles, one of the people responsible for carrying out the reforms within the PRI.

The PRI's CEN pointed out that prior to 1 December, the party must have an agenda of the proposed changes, and the rules for the participation of all PRI members must be established. Once the agenda is defined, the process of internal democratic transformations will take place during the first six months of 1995 and will go into effect during the elections in the second half of next year."

The CEN of the PRI added that "time is pressing and we must start as soon as possible. As a matter of principle, although it seems obvious, we must note that this involves an internal reform; a reform that pertains to all PRI members and that aims to strengthen the party, not to weaken or dismantle it."

The CEN added that in the immediate future, we, PRI members "must start a profound transformation process that implies a reflection on the party's past and present. We must review and rethink our relationship with society and the government. We must define limits and establish clear and respectful rules."

Meanwhile, Ignacio Valle Fernandez, technical secretary of the National Political Council of the CEN, said that the tricolor party is implementing a reform to consolidate its strength after having won a clear, honest, and overwhelming victory in the presidential elections. After swearing in the new leaders of the Mexico XXI Youth Parliament, the PRI member pointed out that PRI vitality and prevalence is based on plurality, discussions, and a permanent search for consensus.

Carvajal: No More Handpicked Officials

Gustavo Carvajal Moreno, the virtual senator for the State of Veracruz and a former PRI president, said that handpicked officials are a matter of the past in the tricolor party. "There are no handpicked officials, because sectors and organizations usually find the most suitable people to occupy public office. What we need to do is increase the participation of sectors, organizations, and the militants in party decisions."

As for the separation of the PRI from the government, Carvajal said that the party will present proposals, plans, and programs to the government, "and the president will have to take action with the good of society in mind, but he will also cease to influence the party line. The PRI must become more critical and watchful of government plans and projects and of the behavior of officials, he added.

Pedro Ojeda Paullada, federal deputy and former national leader of the PRI, pointed out the need for changes within the tricolor party to eliminate "opposition to change and to ensure that the party continues to be at the vanguard." He also rejected the old culture of imposition and handpicked officials. Ojeda added that a greater participation of all militants is being promoted within the PRI; the idea is that "agreements now be adopted by consensus."

Finally, Alfonso Corona del Rosal, also a former national leader of the PRI, pointed out that he agrees with the internal democratization of his party. "The PRI, like the

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

country, is progressing in democracy, and all PRI members agree with the reforms to, for example, present better candidates and demand that our rulers, among other things, fulfill their commitments with the country in democracy, liberty, justice, and peace,"

Lugo Gil: Errors Must Be Mended; We Need Permanent Democratic Practices, Olivares Ventura Said.

After the "overwhelming triumph" of 21 August, the PRI has the obligation to review in a profound and meticulous manner its participation in the recent electoral process, mend errors, and overcome all its deficiencies to present itself as a party that has adjusted to the country's new circumstances, said Humberto Lugo Gil, leader of the Chamber of Senators.

He added that the new phase of PRI internal reform, which seeks mainly to establish a new relationship with the government, will help ensure that the tricolor party adjusts its mechanisms to a new internal and international reality and that it promotes greater democratization in the country.

Lugo Gil said that the large number of votes garnered by his party in the past elections gave Ernesto Zedillo a clear popular mandate and the PRI, in particular, an opportunity to become stronger.

"We need to grow stronger to present ourselves to society as a party that has adjusted to the new circumstances at all levels," said the chairman of the Grand Committee of that legislative branch.

Meanwhile, Senator Hector Hugo Olivares Ventura pointed out that the PRI has been permanently concerned about modernizing the internal selection of candidates, and this is clear evidence that democracy is a daily practice.

He added that we have made real, concrete, and consistent efforts to modernize the party's internal structure, methods, and procedures, and we will continue to do so.

Olivares Ventura added that the new PRI reform seeks to establish a healthy and clear distance from the government to ensure that it implements the programs of the tricolor party and that the party fufills its role of demanding greater justice and strengthening the democracy that all Mexicans want.

The reform, he underscored, aims to present the best candidates in order to demand that the government honor its commitments and to preserve an atmosphere of national peace, stability, and harmony.

PRD Resolution Evaluates Elections

PA1909204894 Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 13 Sep 94 p 24

[Text of resolution issued by the Party of the Democratic Revolution in Mexico City on 11 September]

[Text]

Civic Mobilization and National Dialogue

Resolution by the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD] Second National Council

The PRD Second National Council, which met to analyze the results of the 21 August elections and to take measures regarding the current situation, received the National Executive Committee reports, as well as the messages sent by PRD presidential candidate Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano and by PRD President Porfirio Munoz Ledo, and issued the following resolution:

1. The PRD National Council expresses its recognition of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas Solorzano for his contribution to the Mexican democratic transformation process, for his ability to unite the efforts of numerous Mexicans of different ideological beliefs in a common political cause, and for the meaning that his model of firmness, tenacity, sincerity, and patriotism has for the development of the Mexican people's struggle. The PRD is proud to have him among its members and to receive the contribution his democratic initiative offers.

2. The overall conditions under which the last elections were held hail from a state party system that has established profound inequalities among the political contenders and has subjected society to subordination to a state that restricts human rights and freedom. As a special feature, the Mexican electoral process is characterized by laws, procedures, and practices that go against the principles of democracy and political freedom. The system is by itself disappointing.

3. The 21 August elections shaped a vast state operation, prepared years in advance, that displayed the regime's renewed ability to deceive. High-ranking municipal, state, and federal public officials participated in the operation. Practices aimed at imposing electoral results, previously conceived at the highest government echelons, were carried out in each region, urban neighborhood, and rural community.

These practices can be classified in five categories:

a. The manipulation of the electoral register to erase the names of potential opposition voters and to provide credentials to people hired to vote more than once;

b. the illegal vote-generating process through an impressive corporate apparatus supported by public resources invested in state, municipal, and federal programs—Pronasol [National Solidarity Program] and Procampo [Program of Direct Support to the Countryside];

c. the control over and manipulation of the media. The government organized a huge operation to manipulate public opinion, especially through television and other concessionary media. For six years, the regime tried to create a false image of the PRD and of Cuauhtemoc Cardenas through lies, distortions, and the embargo on

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

information. This image, systematically aired by Televisa because of evident electoral reasons, became a means to misinform the people;

d. the control over the Federal Electoral Institute structure, the local boards, and the district councils, including a high number of polling station officials; and

e. the alteration of the results on election day: voting for the ruling party more than once [tacos], leading voters to vote at different polling stations [carruseles], distorted calculations, manipulation of the Preliminary Electoral Results Program, distortion of tally sheets, and others.

One or another type of practice could have different levels of importance in each electoral district according to the local conditions, but the intervention of officials at many levels was noticeable in all cases and ensured that the results would overwhelmingly favor the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party]. Under these conditions, which alter the results considerably, the official results cannot be trusted, nor are they the result of free and impartial elections. Therefore, these results are illegal, and we do not know who won or who lost.

Because of the workings of these corrupt electoral mechanisms, the 21 August elections constitute yet another violation of the popular sovereign principle as stipulated in the Constitution. Taking into account the democratic expectations of a large sector of Mexican society, the elections were a step backward.

4. The so-called Special Prosecutor's Office for Electoral Crimes was just another type of fraud. Not only did it reject many reports filed, but citizens lacked information on the types of crime linked to the elections and on how to file their reports. Although the list of electoral crimes was complete and well documented, it seems that not a single citizen or official committed any crime. The Special Prosecutor's Office's belated creation and the appointment of a prosecutor linked to the ruling party were among the many elements that made the Penal Code reforms and the search for electoral justice useless in practice.

5. Should the elections fail to be cleansed, we will maintain our challenge to the electoral process, thus maintaining our disapproval if the ruling party candidate is declared the winner. This will also be our position before the Congress Electoral College, which will assess the elections.

The entire party as a whole should promote the task of gathering proof of fraudulent actions, because informing the people of the magnitude of the fraud depends on it. It is essential to send this proof as quickly as possible to the Truth Commission so that it can fulfill its important mission. The presentation of this proof will allow us to sustain the validity of our impugnation of the electoral process and demand that the competent bodies clean up the elections or, short of this, annul them.

6. The situation created as a result of the 21 August elections opens the way to an intensification of the elements of political crisis, which have been present since 1 January. In response to this, the PRD and all the social and political forces that assume their responsibiity for the country's democratic and peaceful development—whether they act in an organized manner or individually—should jointly intervene in the search for measures that will set the country on the course toward the solution of the acute problems resulting from an electoral process, which was was corrupt from its very beginnings, and from the government's refusal to find a true solution to the crisis in Chiapas.

We believe that an adequate means of redirecting the situation could be, at this time, a summons to a great national democratic dialogue among all the forces that are active in the country's political, social, economic, and cultural life. This dialogue would allow us to establish, upon a constructive foundation, the general outline and specific pledges for an agenda of profound political reforms, which would be presented to all the branches of the union.

Consequently, dialogue on the subject of a full electoral reform that would guarantee the independence of the electoral bodies and their direction by civilians, would be established with these sectors. This dialogue would lead to agreements to ensure the effective separation of the ruling party from the government and establish a pledge regarding other aspects of state reform. Likewise, we would try to reach agreements that would resolve the problems resulting from the 21 August elections and from the set of topics on the agenda for the nation's democratic and peaceful development.

The PRD National Council has resolved to entrust to the National Executive Committee [CEN] the necessary contacts, consultations and measures to promote the establishment of this initiative and to report its results at a forthcoming National Council meeting.

7. The main hindrance to the fulfillment of free and democratic elections in our country—the state party system—is also a hindrance to every component of Mexican society's constitutional right to autonomous organization. It has been proven by the experience of many decades and reiterated by the preparation and realization of elections on 21 August, that the people's resolve is not fraudulently manipulated only during the direct electoral process but in all the mechanisms of the state party system.

Thus, the struggle for a full electoral reform will be effective if it is accompanied by a movement against corporative practices that allow governments to control labor unions, peasant organizations, and other groups and insinuate that their leaders are corrupt, and to foster internal pressure and bribery in order to channel members' votes and repress those people who defend the social organization's political independence.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

The government's control over labor unions must be urgently controlled. It is also time to establish businessmen's freedom of association.

The separation of the party and state must be established by law and its violation should be considered a political crime.

8. Mexico's political situation urgently demands the fulfillment of extensive, real reforms that will create more opportunities for the struggle for democracy.

Respect for popular sovereignty does not depend solely on the independence and impartiality of the electoral bodies. It requires reforms that will guarantee freedoms and prevent the government sector as well the economic sector from trampling on that sovereignty.

It is likewise necessary to reform the legal regime of radio and television franchises, to guarantee the public's rights with regard to the franchises and the franchisees' rights with regard to the government.

The country is in need of reforms that will lead to the separation and prevalence of the three branches of the union, the reduction of the Executive's authority, the expansion of the Legislative's powers, and a profound reorganization of the Judicial Branch. It is also necessary to establish laws to control the actions of government employees and combat their corruption.

These are some of the most urgent reforms, which by no means can be overlooked by the country's political forces, which society is most strongly demanding, and which can strengthen the struggle for democracy and eliminate the state party system.

The National Council of the PRD has instructed the CEN and the state executive committees to pave the way to the fulfillment of these minimal political reforms without undermining the struggle for fulfillment of the democratic revolution program set forth by our party.

9. We demand the national and Chiapas State governments clarify the incidents in which our companeros Agustin Rubio Montoya, Roberto Mauricio Villafuerte, and Angel Fonseca died and in which companero Amado Avendano Figueroa, Civic Society and PRD candidate, was seriously injured.

We demand that the murderers of Professor Roberto Hernandez Paniagua, who was the president of the Angel Albino Corzo Municipal Executive Committee and member of the PRD State Political Commission in Chiapas State and who was murdered on 6 September, be punished.

We demand Eduardo Robledo Rincon give up his attempt to become Chiapas governor, and we demand that the victory of Amado Avendano Figueroa, Civic Society and PRD gubernatorial candidate, be recognized as a viable solution to the state of confrontation the governorship is heading to, running the risk of resuming the war.

We condemn the cattle breeders' and local power groups' threats and aggressions against political and social leaders, and we hold them responsible for any attempt to harm the leaders or their families. We demand the federal and state governments intervene quickly to stop these aggressive and intimidating actions. We fully support the plan of action prepared by the Chiapas People's Assembly and the mobilizations to be held on 11 and 12 October and on 20 November in Chiapas State.

10. As for the upcoming elections to be held in Tabasco, Veracruz, and Tlaxcala States, the PRD National Council demands an urgent reform to the electoral laws of the three states guaranteeing fair and honest elections. This reform must address the vices that have characterized the fraudulent actions to ignore the people's vote. The PRD will make all sorts of efforts to ensure that the inequalities and the violations of the state party control will not be present during these elections. We make the same demand to reform all electoral laws in the country's many states.

The National Council also backs the civic demand made by Michoacan State residents, who are asking that special gubernatorial elections be held, as stipulated by the Michoacan Constitution.

The National Council supports the referendum on electoral honesty to be held in Guerrero State and rejects another illegitimate government. The Council also demands that harassment and repression, ranging from persecution to kidnapping, being conducted by the Ruben Figueroa government against PRD members be stopped.

11. The country is facing a serious prospect: six more years of neoliberal economic policies, social exclusion, lack of justice, poverty, drug trafficking, illicit enrichment, political murders, and electoral fraud, which could speed up social decay and increase violence and despair.

Imposing a government, as a result of a fraud, could lead many Mexicans to reject the course of holding elections and could encourage those who, from positions of power, are trying to unleash violence and quench the people's democratic ambitions.

Social, civilian, and political organizations and civilians who are trying to eliminate the state party system prefer another solution. In the part of society that seeks a democratic change is Mexico's moral force, the rejection of corruption and poverty, and the possibility of preventing a civil war through a peaceful transition.

The PRD calls all social and political oganizations, nongovernmental organizations, civic groups, and organizations for the defense and promotion of human rights, Mexicans committed to the cause of democracy in all political parties, and citizens in general to participate in a great movement against the state party system and in favor of a peaceful transition toward democracy and justice.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

As part of the plan to promote civil rebellion for a democratic change, we propose that on 15 September our independence heroes be honored in all the plazas and that a central action of the democratic opposition be held in Mexico City.

We also propose organizing a national march during the second half of October. Caravans and marches should leave from all cardinal points in our country toward the capital city, carrying testimonies of the fraud, which should be delivered before 1 November to the Peace Commission, the Chamber of Deputies, the Supreme Court of Justice, and pertinent international organizations.

The National Council will entrust the National Executive Council with organizing and coordinating these national activities.

Democracy now, fatherland for all!

Mexico City, 11 September 1994

[Signed] Board of Directors of the PRD National Council: Pablo Gomez, president; Cristina Laurell, vice president; Angelica de la Pena;, secretary; Elof Vasquez, secretary.

Deputy on Bank Scandal, Links to Cartels

PA1509143094 Mexico City EL FINANCIERO in Spanish 10 Sep 94 p 38

[Article by Rodolfo Rojas-Zea]

[Text] Deputy Alejandro Encinas, a member of the Chamber of Deputies Mixed Commission responsible for following up on the investigation into the assassination of the former PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] presidential candidate, told EL FINANCIERO yesterday that the alleged group of narco-politicians responsible for the assassination of Luis Donaldo Colosio is the same group that allegedly made Carlos Cabal Peniche rich and has now ousted him in a "squaring of accounts."

Encinas added that Eduardo Valle Espinosa, alias El Buho, has revealed that PGR [Attorney General's Office] and DEA investigations link Communications and Transportation (SCT) Secretary Emilio Gamboa Patron to drug trafficking. Encinas added that "although Gamboa now denies it, his relationship with Carlos Cabal Peniche has been in evidence, ever since the days when Carlos worked in the Presidency when Emilio Gamboa Patron was private secretary to former President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado."

"It is quite evident that the two men have a personal relationship. In Mafia terms, Gamboa Patron was Cabal Peniche's 'godfather.' This relationship, first personal, then political, allowed the emergence overnight of a very strong economic group that bought the Cremi and Union Banking Corporations and established a new financial consortium in southeastern Mexico."

Encinas pointed out that the "relationship with drug trafficking is not fully established, but I think that the motives that led the Finance Ministry to take over this financial group have to be thoroughly investigated because commercial banks here have made loans to themselves—using depositors' savings to invest or speculate in exchange houses or the Mexican Stock Market—with the exception of the National Bank, where this is illegal."

"An investigation would also have to be made to determine if there has been money laundering," Encino said. "I was very impressed with Finance Secretary Pedro Aspe Armella's statement on the day before yesterday. Aspe admitted that the Mexican financial system has also been infiltrated by drug traffickers and that as of today five people have been audited, investigated, and accused of money laundering," Encino added.

"It would be worthwhile to completely clear up the issue of whether the Cremi-Union Financial Group really did launder money, because it is very probable that—in addition to the $700 million self-loan used to acquire the Del Monte Company that is the basis for the charge that funds have been mishandled—there could be links with money laundering activities in the country," Encino pointed out.

Moreover, the PRD deputy said that "Valle Espinosa's reasoning linking government officials with members of the Gulf Cartel who suddenly appeared on the security and logistics team during the campaign of the deceased PRI candidate Colosio could lead the investigation down another path which should be exhaustively examined."

Encino added that "it would be helpful to know the entire contents of the documents Valle Espinosa did not turn over to the Mexican consul in Washington, as part of the steps taken by the Secretariat week before last, because they add to the information on the DEA's wiretapping of the telephones of Mexican Government officials, the president's office, and other individuals, which would allow a more thorough investigation into Colosio's assassination."

Espinosa said that "it would also be interesting to see other DEA documents held by Valle Espinosa which would augment the list of names of Mexican Government officials who have ties to the Gulf Cartel, including Communications and Transport Secretary Emilio Gamboa Patron, former Deputy Secretary Zorrilla Cosio, the head officer of the SCT, and the deputy chief of the presidential staff, who are all associated with representatives of Juan Garcia Abrego, Gulf Cartel capo, especially through Televisa announcer Marcela Bondenstedt."

Valle Espinosa "reserved the right to turn the DEA documents over during the first hearing, but it is anticipated that he will make them known and will make new accusations in the next few days," Encinas said. "Since

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

we members of the Chamber of Deputies Mixed Commission went to Washington to witness the meeting with Valle, I understood that this was the first phase of a deposition that he is willing to expand, including turning over documents, but only if it is requested in writing by the president of the republic."

But "now that President Salinas considers that the alleged connection between drug traffickers and government officials has been clarified, I think Valle Espinosa should make a second statement and show the documents he has. If the PGR is negligent, I think Valle Espinosa is obliged to release the documents immediately, both for his personal security and because I believe they contain information that will clarify the incidents," Encinas affirmed.

Encinas explained that "the way in which the PGR disavowed the statement by Valle Espinosa was irresponsible, not only because it is not Valle Espinosa's responsibility to present the evidence or investigate, but because the PGR is responsible for investigating the charges. This is the regular procedure in any case, especially when statements and evidence are provided. I think we must correct this deficiency by allowing the Special Deputy Prosecutor's Office to carry out its work freely."

That is why "Deputy Prosecutor Olga Islas de Gonzalez Mariscal has opened up this line of investigation. She has not canceled it. It is open," he insisted, adding: "Some of the people El Buho mentioned have already been called to testify. I therefore think that we should allow this investigation to proceed expeditiously. Valle Espinosa could contribute to that end by providing the new evidence he has."

Encinas added that once El Buho's statements were known in Washington, members of the Mixed Commission—Deputy Mario Del Valle (PRI), Senator Angel Sergio Guerrero Mier (PRI), Hector Teran Teran (PAN) [National Action Party]), and Encinas himself (PRD) [Party of the Democratic Revolution]—"had a meeting on the spot. We spoke to the representative of the Special Deputy Prosecutor's Office and the Mexican ambassador to the United States. We told them that the investigation of Valle Espinosa should receive special attention, regardless of the strength of the arguments he presented and whether the documents are linked to Colosio's homicide."

Encinas continued: "In this regard, in order to clarify and answer each of the charges he made, we considered it necessary that first the scope of authority of the Special Deputy Prosecutor's Office be defined—given that she has the exclusive authority and power to conduct the investigation into Colosio's homicide—and that information not directly related to Colosio's assassination, with fundamental bearing on the activities of the Gulf Cartel, be turned over to the PGR. The Gulf Cartel's basic activities are drug trafficking, money laundering, illegal possession of real estate, etc. This will enable the PGR to continue the investigations into El Buho's charges (because he presented documents and evidence that are part of other PGR investigations that have not been canceled). Regarding issues that were not investigated, proceedings will continue so that once the scope of authority has been clarified, the Special Deputy Prosecutor's Office will proceed with the investigation into the Colosio assassination and its implications, taking into consideration whatever the PGR will decide regarding the other part of the investigation." "Unfortunately, the PGR—not aware of the work being done by the Special Deputy Prosecutor's Office—issued an inopportune statement that does not really reflect the diligent investigation required of that office. The PGR said it had examined the archives and had found no links between the Mexican officials mentioned by Valle Espinosa and drug trafficking."

Encinas added that "no attention was paid to the charges about Colosio's assassination because the references El Buho had to campaign problems and the security forces were derived from newspaper sources. In addition, El Buho supposedly could not verify any of the facts since he did not know any of the members of the security force nor had he ever been close to Colosio's campaign. This is a foolish conclusion," Encinas said, "because Valle Espinosa identified, from video filmed by the PGR, a number of security agents present at the Lomas Taurinas meeting."

In view of this "we believe that the situation should be corrected. In order to clear it up we asked for and received permission from Government Secretary Jorge Carpizo to meet with Mario Aburto Martinez, Colosio's confessed assassin, as soon as possible after the results of the face-to-face confrontation of witnesses scheduled for today are known. The confrontation of witnesses will involve Aburto Martinez; Yolanda Lazaro, former leader of the Lomas Taurina neighborhood; Maria Elena Lugo, who worked with Aburto at the Cameros Magneticos Company and to whom Aburto revealed before the crime that between 22 and 25 March he would receive a large amount of money; and Sara Ruth Martinez, a child who appears in a number of videos and was summoned to confirm if the person under arrest is the same person she saw fire his pistol on the PRI presidential candidate."

Jalisco Police Arrest Alleged Drug Cartel Members

PA1609023794 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Report by Salvador Chavez; from the "24 Hours" newscast]

[Text] Five of the Arellano Felix brothers' most dangerous gunmen have been arrested in Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco State. These individuals are linked to the Guadalajara Airport events, the bombing of the

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Camino Real Hotel, the multiple killings at a Mexico City restaurant, and approximately 20 other murders.

Personnel from the State Attorney General's Office and the 15th Military Zone arrested Ulises Mariscal or Agustin Roa Fernandez, alias Elichi; Juan Cruz Ayala Vega or Marco Antonio Faron, alias El Tiro Loco; Jorge Samuel Nieblas, alias El Chapito; Jorge Villegas Mon or Javier Villareal, alias Pinocho; and Adan Mariscal Alcaraz, who is a minor. Those arrested confirmed information already obtained on the Guadalajara Airport case.

[Begin Jalisco Attorney General Leonardo Larios recording] At 1600, Joaquin Guzman Loera and several associates were ready to take an Aero Litoral plane to go to Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco. The Javier and Ramon Arellano Felix brothers and a few of their associates were leaving for Tijuana on an Aero Mexico plane at approximately the same time. At the same time, many people were arriving at the airport, including Cardinal Juan Jesus Posadas Ocampo who was at the airport to receive a Catholic Church representative. [end recording]

The arrest of those men has also shed light on the attack made on Jalisco Deputy Government Secretary Arturo Zamorra Jimenez, who was ambushed in a residential zone but not uninjured. Authorities have searched several estates and found well-stocked arsenals, drugs, hand grenades, antiaircraft rifles, and electronic fuses to detonate bombs.

These arrests also clarified the Camino Real Hotel bombing. The Arellano's wanted to eliminate a man identified as (Mayo Zambada) but the bomb exploded accidentally. The investigations are continuing and, for the time being, hundreds of policemen guard the installations of the Jalisco Attorney General's Office.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Costa Rica

Government 'Pleased' With U.S.-Haitian Accord

PA1909224794 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2048 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] San Jose, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Costa Rica today said it is "pleased" with the agreement reached yesterday between the de facto Haitian Government and the United States to resolve the Haitian crisis peacefully, and it recommended that the constitutional authorities eliminate the Haitian Army.

The Costa Rican Foreign Relations Ministry issued a communique saying this country had "actively" promoted a peaceful resolution to the disruption of Haitian constitutional order and announced its willingness to participate in the task of reestablishing democracy in that country.

Costa Rica believes "it is timely to point out that during this new and promising phase, the Haitian people, led by the constitutional authorities, may be able to prosper by exercising their own sovereignty and by creating another type of system that would contemplate the elimination of the Armed Forces," the communique stated.

"Today, as we foresee a return to democracy and constitutional order, Costa Rica believes it is necessary for all conflicting parties to implement the mechanisms required to fulfill this noble goal," the communique added.

The communique also stated that, with this goal in mind, it is advisable to foster a "true atmosphere" of reconciliation which, based on talks and a follow-up by the international community, will ensure compliance with the agreements reached by the U.S. delegation, headed by former President Jimmy Carter, and the Haitian military leadership, led by General Raoul Cedras.

Haitian constitutional President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was ousted by Cedras on 30 September 1991, must return to power within the next few weeks.

El Salvador

Government 'Pleased' With Agreement on Haiti

PA1909203394 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "KL Radio News" newscast]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has said it is pleased with the results of the negotiations between the Haitian coupist military officers and the U.S. dialogue commission that aborted a violent invasion of this nation. [3-second break in reception] at the last hour, the U.S. negotiating commission led by former President Jimmy Carter and the coupist military officers reached an agreement that ruled out a violent military intervention in that nation in order to reestablish constitutional order.

The Salvadoran [3-second break in reception], through Dr. Oscar Santamaria said it was pleased with the results of the talks that put an end to the situation that had been prevailing in that nation for several years.

[Begin Santamaria recording, in progress] .... the Salvadoran Government and we will try to voice this in a communique that we are preparing. We are pleased that a solution to the difficult and critical situation that the Republic of Haiti was experiencing has been reached. It was being forecast that there would be an occupation or military invasion. [2-second break in reception] bringing up the need for making use of diplomatic channels and dialogue for solving that situation. Therefore, we are undoubtedly very pleased and satisfied to learn that reason has prevailed in resolving one of the cases that had caught the world's attention, such as the case of Haiti. [3-second break in reception] that in the agreement that has been reached, steps will be taken within the next few days to find a definite solution to the problem, as the parties that signed the agreement yesterday have decided. [end recording]

As for our government accepting Cubans or Haitians in our country, the minister said that El Salvador is not in a position to receive them [4-second break in reception]. El Salvador is confronting many problems as a result of the 12-year war that this nation experienced and which we have just concluded. [3-second break in reception] At any rate, he said, we will analyze the situation, depending on the critical condition in which they find themselves. A decision might be reached after it is requested through official channels.

The minister made the statements a few minutes after he presided over the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Japanese Government [3-second break in reception] for 15,000 yens to be allotted for agricultural development projects in our country.

FMLN Backs UN Statement on Peace Process

PA2009033594 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Report by Balmore Parada from the "YSU Radio News" Newscast]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] today supported the statement made by the UN Security Council on the Salvadoran peace process. FMLN leader Salvador Sanchez Ceren said the United Nations is still concerned about noncompliance with several peace agreements. The UN Security Council on 16 September pointed out it was pleased with the Salvadoran transformation process but urged resolving problems and delays emerging from the process.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

[Begin Sanchez recording] We still urge the United Nations to stay, because it is important that the agreements be fully observed. It is true we are making progress, but the issues pending are crucial. The peace process has come up against some political, bureaucratic, and financial obstacles. To overcome these obstacles, we need the determination not only of the parties and the United Nations, but also of the international community.

As for the land issue, if we continue to implement existing mechanisms, we will not be able to complete the transfer of land in 1995; it will continue well into 1996. This is where we need the political resolve to make some juridical reforms and reorganize such institutions as the Land Bank [Banco de Tierras] to expedite procedures and process 50 percent of the land requests by May 1995.

We also need the government to make decisions and resolve to ratify international treaties dealing with human rights. This is why I think the UN Security Council statement implies there is progress with regard to the peace agreements, but those issues pending, such as the demobilization, the PNC [National Civilian Police] deployment, the land transfer process, the completion of all programs aimed at rejoining civilian life, and the passing of laws by the Legislative Assembly, as recommended by the Truth Commission, still need to be closely supervised by the United Nations through the Security Council.

The government of Armando Calderon Sol must have political resolve, and the international community must support us. To this end, we believe that the UN Security Council statement is very positive. [end recording]

According to the FMLN leader, the UN Security Council statement stresses the need for UN observers to stay longer in the country. Professor Sanchez stated that the UN verification mechanisms must continue until all pending peace agreements are fully complied with.

Guatemala

De Leon Carpio Address to Congress

PA2009011194 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2010 GMT 13 Sep 94

[Speech by President Ramiro de Leon Carpio to Congress in Guatemala City—live]

[Text] Madam President of the Congress, members of the Board of Directors, Deputies, Mr. President and members of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Mr. Chief Justice and members of the Constitutionality Court, ministers and secretaries of state, general and commanding officers, Mr. Ombudsman for human rights, Mr. Attorney General, representatives of the Catholic Church and the Metropolitan Archbishopric, honorable members of the diplomatic corps, members of the local and foreign press, ladies and gentlemen, and people of Guatemala who can hear me on this broadcast. When Don Gregorio Maranon, the illustrious philosopher and author, stated that history judges only results and not intentions, he was strongly indicating that we need more than just good intentions to get results; we also need unity of goals and efforts, which will later become part of a nation's history.

And so it is. Today is a historic day for all Guatemalans. We are facing one of those events that only history can evaluate. Guatemala is showing the world that changes can be made in state institutions through legal and peaceful means and is reaffirming that the democratic spirit is, in essence, the spirit of life, that no one can challenge. We come here today to participate in a unique event in Guatemala's democratic life. Following a series of difficulties that began on 25 May 1993, the spirit of democracy prevailed in all of us, thus bringing about some of the changes the country required.

Within a month, when the judicial branch is reconstructed, we will have completed yet another important step in this process that reaffirms the nation's institutions and implements a new social, economic, and political model that benefits us all. At the same time, we are being honest with ourselves and others. We have not come to this honorable chamber with arrogance or to respond to those who have strongly and many times unjustly criticized us for having chosen a difficult path to reach our goals. We do not want to recall the objections made against the constitutional reforms, whose magnitude and true meaning for the nation are just now being recognized.

At this moment allow me to paraphrase the most beautiful words that the Bible attributes to Jesus, when he spoke of humility: Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Indeed, I say unto you, that unless you become like children, pure and innocent of heart, you shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. Therefore, with genuine humility, I present this document, so that you can begin to envision the country's restructuring with the renaissance of its purest and most representative institutions.

This renaissance must be devoid of revenge or vengeance. It must promote national harmony and reconciliation, strengthen institutions, wisely preserve our most precious moral values, and build the spirit of a new nation, which stands unyielding before the shadows of evil that seek to destroy it.

This is not an act to praise a victory, but one whereby the deputies, elected democratically by the people, and later the magistrates of the judicial tribunal and executive branch, must undertake tasks of restoring the credibility and confidence of the organizations to which the people have entrusted their sovereignty. This is also the precise moment when we announce reconciliation with ourselves and our people.

For 34 years Guatemalans have witnessed the pain of internal armed confrontation, which has left nothing but

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

death, desolation, destruction, widows, orphans, hate, and resentment. It has been a futile confrontation, without banners, without reason, and without either a military or ideological possibility of winning by way of illegal, illegitimate, and inhuman use of weapons. It has been an internal armed confrontation, whose conclusion is already an irreversible fact within the peace process, a peace that must be lasting, a peace without bullets. There must be an economic and social peace.

I want to stress, therefore, that we have overcome the problem of an institutional and constitutional break, preserving and strengthening the country's institutionality, and hence, our democratic system. This has been achieved essentially by the changes carried out within the military and because the present Army has become increasingly professional, supports institutionality, is preparing for peace, and is aware of the role it must play in the democratic system.

We overcame our internal political crisis by breaking with our tradition of changing Guatemalan institutions through coups d'etat. Therefore, for the first time in the history of Guatemala, our constitution is reformed and fulfilled, the popular mandate of two state organizations—the legislative and judicial—was suspended without the claws of the military destroying constitutionality, as in the past.

After overcoming the political problem, which was the principal cause that I assumed the presidency, today all of us—the productive sector of the country, businessmen, workers, civilians, military, Indians, intellectuals, laymen, and in general all the elements of real power in Guatemalan society—must face the social problem. For this, we must unite to resolve the economic and financial problems, so that we can resolve it together, with political stability and peace. In this way, we can achieve economic stability and growth, but with a genuinely human aspect.

We cannot, therefore, close our eyes to the dire poverty that afflicts the great majority of our countrymen due to the lack of social investment and to the attitude of a few evil Guatemalans who refuse to act in solidarity with those who suffer the most. It is our duty to close these gaps to achieve harmony and beneficial interrelations for the common good over personal, party, or special interests.

We should realize that we cannot turn away from the struggle when it is a matter of upholding the right to dignity of every person. Today, more than ever, credibility and trust in institutions go hand in hand with the [words indistinct] to act with righteousness, honesty, and openness. One must look to the future, not with an eye on an upcoming political campaign, nor on one's own interests, but with a peaceful, serene, and fair attitude. Our country does not speak a common language or belong to the same race; instead it must rely on important matters from the past and be willing to carry out significant endeavors in the future by implementing a great national project. Let us take advantage of our past experiences.

You deputies were given heavy responsibilities by the sovereign people of Guatemala and now have an excellent opportunity to recover the [words indistinct] values. You are the true representatives of the people. Our Constitution points out in Article 182 that the president of the Republic represents national unity. It is my intention that this concept be abrogated, so that peace in our society be a collective responsibility. National unity and [words indistinct] are guaranteed even further by not being the sole prerogative of one political party.

As a citizen, as president of the Constituent Legislative Assembly, and as president of all Guatemalans, I believe that subordination should not exist among the three powers. Nevertheless, I do believe we should be able to discuss in an adequate manner the interrelationship among institutions. Cooperation and constructive dialogue should exist with one objective: to search for the common good. This search implies the return of moral values that unfortunately were lost and also clearly implies that our society is still suffering great injustices that must be abandoned before it is too late. Those who close their eyes to this reality, who prefer not to hear the cries against injustice, and who only speak out to defend their own personal interests will be the victims of their own indifference and their own inaction.

You honorable deputies should lead this crusade of human solidarity to combat poverty and corruption. Full recognition should be given to the values of reinforcing democracy and revitalizing our society in order not to turn it into a hotbed of dissatisfaction and discontent. Instead, it should be the foundation and essence of human development. It has already been pointed out in [words indistinct] by the way that the most uncomfortable and hopeless prison of all is poverty. It is our duty and that of all who truly believe in Guatemala to liberate millions of Guatemalans from that prison, before the well-being that we should share as brothers is consumed in flames of disunity and hate.

Guatemala now has the proper climate to achieve this. It is only a matter of changing our mentality, our attitudes. Above all, we must be willing. The installation of a new Congress by the Guatemalan people and the installation of a new Supreme Court of Justice and courts of appeal show us that national cooperation can be a most powerful force to achieve goals that were considered impossible in a nation such as ours, at least through constitutional order.

When I, as president of the Republic, called for a purge of state organizations on 16 August 1993, many believed this was just a dream, while others thought it would happen only through force and violence; they really believed this. It turned out to be neither. It was not a dream, and we did not use violence. History tells us today that we were right to believe true reforms are those

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

that come from sound reasoning and from the will of the people. The president's role, at such a special moment as this, should not be to reopen old wounds, or to cry victory. It should simply be to invite us all to reflect deeply on what we did, what we did not do, and what we can all achieve by working together in peace.

The government over which I am honored to preside, is a government of transition. In January 1996, I will hand over power to whomever the people elect democratically, without a state party or state apparatus working for any particular candidate. I cannot, however, sit back for the remaining period. I could have chosen to do so from the very beginning of my term and turn over my responsibility to the people and the nation. We need to build a firm foundation, so the incoming administration will have better conditions under which to carry out their work for the benefit of the people and the nation. If we do not begin a phase of institutional cooperation plan now, we will have missed our last chance to save Guatemala. I ask you not pass up this chance.

Last, Madam President of the National Congress, deputies, people of Guatemala, the great Simon Bolivar, that continental patriot, said that true political force does not lie only in a physical majority, but also in superior moral strength, such as that which dwells in this congressional chamber. Let us seek the moral force in each and every one of us at this moment in history and let it guide us in our political decisions. In this way, this land we love so much will at last find—after much anguish and tears—supreme values such as peace, sustainable human development, solidarity, absolute respect for human rights—and not only individual human rights but also economic, social, and cultural rights—and the support of all institutions, foreign and domestic, to attain national well-being. May God guide us in our endeavors. Thank you.

Honduras

Reina Congratulates Clinton on Haiti Agreement

PA1909220894 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2049 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Sep (DPA)—Honduran President Carlos Roberto Reina today praised the agreement reached between the United States and Haiti to get the military leaders to step down before 15 October.

Reina said the most important thing is that the agreement "will help save human lives," and President Bill Clinton should be congratulated for that.

A U.S. delegation headed by former President Jimmy Carter was able to persuade Haitian Army Chief Raoul Cedras to agree to leave power and to allow the return of deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Honduran president said "the important thing is that democracy will be restored in Haiti without bloodshed."

He said the departure of the Haitian leaders sends a message "that democracy must be respected and that there can be no more taking power by force."

Reina said he is pleased that those who seized power will not stay there and that democracy will be restored.

The military leaders overthrew Haitian President Aristide in 1991, and since then they have rejected all international pressure to leave the island's government.

Nicaragua

Government Satisfied With 'Peaceful' End of Haiti Conflict

PA1909230494 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Managua, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government expressed today its "great satisfaction" over the "peaceful" return of democracy to Haiti.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal said in an official note that "events in Haiti show the world" that national and international conflicts can be resolved peacefully, not militarily.

Leal added: The Nicaraguan Government trusts that the return of democracy and President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to Haiti "will be the beginning of a permanent solution to the problems" endured by that Caribbean nation.

Aristide will return to power in the next few weeks. He was overthrown by the Haitian military on 30 September 1991. He will return in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday by the coupists and a special U.S. mission. This agreement stopped a military invasion of Haiti at the last minute.

Leal, on behalf of the government of President Violeta Chamorro, also acknowledged the mediation effort of the U.S. delegation headed by former President Jimmy Carter.

The result of this effort shows the validity of the position held by Nicaragua, which "always said it was necessary to utilize all peaceful means" to resolve the Haitian conflict, the Nicaraguan foreign minister noted.

Panama

President Repeats Asylum Offer for Haiti's Cedras

PA1909185294 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "Telemetro Reports" newscast]

[Text] President Ernesto Perez Balladares has reiterated his offer to grant political asylum to Haitian General Raoul Cedras. Although the Haitian military leader has

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

not talked about leaving his country, Perez Balladares made the offer with the intention of preventing more bloodshed.

[Begin Perez Balladares recording] We publicly expressed our willingness to accept Cedras in Panama if that would prevent an invasion. It does not mean he will be coming to Panama after an invasion. We do not want the Haitian people to live the trauma of an invasion, which we Panamanians experienced. That was our offer. [end recording]

President Perez Balladares' made the offer again after the Haitian leaders reached a peaceful agreement wtih the United States.

Foreign Minister: Cedras 'Does Not Need' Asylum

PA2009000194 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "RPC Television News" newscast]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo today said relations between Panama and Haiti will normalize within the next few weeks. He explained that as a result of the agreement reached, dictator Raoul Cedras will not have to travel to Panama.

Since Ernesto Perez Balladares assumed power in Panama, this country's position on the Haitian case has been to support the U.S. position. Since then, Panama has been looking for solutions to the conflict. It went as far as offering political asylum to dictator Cedras. Now our country expects relations with Haiti to normalize.

[Begin Lewis Galindo recording] Right now we have relations with the legitimate government of Haiti. We have requested approval for a Panamanian ambassador, a career diplomat. I expect to receive the approval today. Once I receive this, I will announce the name of this ambassador. [end recording]

Because the agreement reached between the United States and Haiti includes amnesty for the Haitian military, the foreign minister believes Cedras does not need the asylum Panama had offered to him. Our country is waiting to be informed of international arrangements, because Panama has offered to send Panamanian medical personnel and human rights observers to Haiti to contribute to the democratization process.

Haitian Charge d'Affaires (George Balberous) has met with Presidency Minister Raul Arango. With this visit, the Haitian Government has demonstrated its interest in establishing contact with the new Panamanian Government.

U.S. Actions in Haiti Set 'Fatal Precedent'

PA1909184594 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 94 p 1A

[From the "As of Today" column]

[Text] The Haitian crisis sets a fatal precedent. In the first place, it reveals a big weakness in U.S. foreign policy: The United States resumed diplomatic efforts after having declared that it had "exhausted" them. This will be taken into account in the future by those who negotiate under U.S. pressure. In the second place, it gives a sort of carte blanche to any military man who decides to stage a coup. He will have peace of mind in knowing that years after, when he can no longer usurp power, the possibility will always exist to negotiate an honorable withdrawal with the broadest of guarantees. To conclude, it allows the Haitian Army and any other, should the case arrive, to remain intact, with the capacity and even the intention to initiate any coup when it considers that the circumstances are appropriate. In this case, the consequences are much more serious because the United States acted with UN authorization, and in doing so, it engaged the entire international community. The United States is occupying Haiti for the second time, first in 1915 when they invaded and now when they were "invited" to invade. They remained in Haiti for 14 years, but nothing changed the sad fate of this nation. The only thing left is to hope that they act more wisely this time.

Foreign Minister on Maintaining 'Very Cordial' Ties With U.S.

PA2009033394 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 94 p 4A

[Report by Manuel Alvarez Cedeno]

[Text] Foreign Minister Samuel Lewis Galindo has said the new Panamanian Government will maintain "very cordial relations" with the United States, because the "era of confrontation has ended."

Lewis said the Ernesto Perez Balladares Government "has nothing to do with the policy" of the military government that was overthrown by a U.S. invasion in December 1989, despite the fact that the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), which won the 8 May elections with Ernesto Perez Balladares heading the ticket, is the same party that supported former dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega until his fall from power.

There are critics within the PRD who fear the friendship between Perez Balladares and Washington could affect Panama's intention to take sovereign control of the Panama Canal on 31 December 1999 as established by the Torrijos-Carter treaties of 1977.

During the last months of the Endara administration, relations with the United States became strained when Panama opposed Washington's use of U.S. military bases in Panama to shelter 10,000 Haitian refugees who had fled the Raoul Cedras regime.

Endara accused a U.S. delegate who broached the issue of being "disrespectful," which prompted a subsequent meeting in Panama with Michael Kozac and Sol

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Linowitz to "smooth out any differences" which might have arisen from the Haitian issue.

At that time, Endara said the use of U.S. military bases for any other purpose except the defense of the Panama Canal would violate the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

However, Perez Balladares signed an agreement with the United States which allows the arrival in Panama of 10,000 Cuban refugees, who began to be airlifted from Guantanamo, Cuba, and are settling in Panama in four camps maintained by the U.S. Army.

Foreign Minister Gabriel Lewis Galindo said relations with the United States "will be very cordial, because the era of confrontation has ended, and now we are trying to incorporate Panama into the large economic blocs."

Lewis is a prominent local businessman with vast experience in diplomacy, which he acquired as one of the leading negotiators of the Panama Canal Treaties. The foreign minister is a personal friend of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, and he says he has the contacts needed to make Panama's voice "heard and taken into account" in Washington.

For Lewis Galindo, "the world of the 1990's is different from that of the 1980's. Our policy is contemporary. We are not living in the past, but in the present, looking toward the future."

Lewis Galindo's position contrasts sharply with the policy of confrontation which the PRD encouraged toward the end of 1989 when dictator Manuel Antonio Noriega and the United States broke off the friendly relations the two countries had maintained for many years.

The foreign minister of the Perez Balladares administration said he "had nothing to do with the policy of the former military regime."

According to political sources within the party, sectors of the so-called *tendencia* faction within the PRD are "not too pleased" with Lewis' posture, which they describe as "too amenable with the gringos." The main concern of *tendencia* is that the new government might try to renegotiate the treaties, or that the United States will violate them.

Regarding this concern, Lewis says, "We see no reason to doubt that the United States will comply with the treaties," as confirmed by U.S. sources in Panama.

Poll: Majority Believe Perez Balladares Doing 'Good' Job

PA1609230994 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 94 p 14

[Report by Hermes Sucre Serrano]

[Text] A poll conducted by the Dichter and Neira firm indicates that 70.1 percent of 1,203 Panamanians interviewed believe the Ernesto Perez Balladares government is good, while 20.4 percent believe it is excellent, 7.5 percent believe it is bad, 0.7 percent consider it very bad, and 1.3 percent did not give an opinion.

Asked whether the economy will improve or worsen under the Perez Balladares administration, 71.6 percent of those polled said it will improve, 24.5 percent said it will remain the same, 4.1 percent said it will worsen, and 0.2 percent did not state an opinion. [figures as published]

The poll, conducted exclusively for LA PRENSA by Dichter and Neira, reveals that 58 percent of those polled believe the new president will fulfill his campaign promises, 31.9 percent believe he will fulfill many of them, 7.9 percent believe he will fulfill all of them, 2 percent believe he will not fulfill any, and 0.2 percent did not respond.

As for how efficient the Perez Balladares administration will be in fighting government corruption, 51.1 percent said quite efficient, 26.3 percent said not very efficient, 18.2 percent said very efficient, 4.1 not at all efficient, and 0.3 percent did not answer.

The poll shows that 66.5 percent of those interviewed believe the administration of justice will improve, 29.7 percent believe it will continue the same, 3.3 percent believe it will worsen, and 0.5 percent had no opinion.

This survey, which will be published in its entirety in tomorrow's LA PRENSA, is based on a random sample of 1,203 individual interviews throughout the country. The sex, age, and education level of those interviewed was considered. The poll has a 3 percent plus or minus margin of error.

Government Appoints Former Defense Force Officers to Posts

PA1609231194 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Sep 94 p 2

[Article by Jose Gonzalez Batista]

[Text] With the appointment of former Major Moises Del Rio as chief of the municipal police, a total of seven former officers of the defunct Panama Defense Forces [FDP] have been designated thus far to occupy positions in government institutions within President Ernesto Perez Balladares' administration.

According to a government source, last week former Captain [rank as published] Moises Del Rio was designated by the new government as chief of the municipal police, where he will command approximately 100 armed men.

Former officer Del Rio was Inrenare [Institute of Renewable Natural Resources] director during the military regime and a member of the Panamanian Army's intelligence service. Following his participation in the 16 March 1988 coup attempt, he sought asylum in the United States.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Reports indicate that Del Rio, former Colonel Eduardo Herrera Hassan, and a group of civilians conspired while in exile to overthrow General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

In addition to Del Rio, a number of former officers from the extinct FDP, including Daniel Delgado Diamante, Severino Mejia, Carlos Arosemena King, and Osmand Aguilera, will be named to different government institutions, specifically in the security and defense departments.

According to reports confided to EL SIGLO, former Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Delgado, once director of the Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate (DEPAT), will occupy a ranking position in the Foreign Ministry.

Former Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Arosemena King, the former chief of the San Miguelito military zone who is allegedly reponsible for signing the 3 October 1989 war bulletin, will be assigned to the Legislative Assembly.

Severino Mejia, who also served as director of the DEPAT and who was an aide to General Noriega in 1989, will be appointed to the National Port Authority.

It was also learned that former Captain Osmand Aguilera has been assigned to the Civil Aeronautics Directorate (DAC) and that former Lieutenant Mario Ramos Ocana will work with President Perez Balladares' security force.

These appointments came after Government Minister Raul Montenegro said that the officers who had been discharged had been the victims of systematic persecution for five years and that they had every right to have decent jobs that would allow them to progress within the country.

"These discharged soldiers are Panamanians, and as Panamanians they have the right to receive the benefits of this new democratic era and to aspire for advancement according to the development and the economic situation of the nation," Montenegro said.

Montenegro made these remarks when a large group of former soldiers went to the Presidency asking to be reinstated in their former army positions.

The government's action provoked an immediate reaction from opposition legislators, who concurred in pointing out that the possibility of allowing former FDP members to enter some government security organisms is an act that endangers the government itself.

Attorney General Calls for Resignation of PTJ Chiefs

PA1809151294 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 17 Sep 94 p 1A

[Report by Juan Pritsiolas]

[Text] Attorney General Jorge Valdes said again yesterday that the 52 chiefs of divisions, precincts, and departments at the Judicial Technical Police [PTJ] should tender their resignations to new PTJ General Director Gabriel Castro.

Castro took over the post of PTJ director during a special ceremony yesterday. Attending the ceremony was Chief Justice Arturo Hoyos of the Supreme Court, Government Minister Raul Montenegro, Secretary General for Narcotics Natzul Pozo, Attorney General Valdes and Attorney General-designate Jose Antonio Sossa.

"I must strongly state that the PTJ officials must tender their resignations to the general director," Valdes said, to implement healthy administrative policies.

A PTJ source disclosed that Ildelfonso Suira, chief of criminal investigation, had tendered his resignation, as Director General Gabriel Castro is considering rotating the agency's top brass.

Chief Justice Arturo Hoyos said he fully trusted the new general director of the PTJ. He also recognized the efforts of outgoing General Director Jaime Abad.

The PTJ currently has a payroll of 1,300 people and a total budget of $9 million.

Electoral Tribunal Eliminates Seven Political Parties

PA1809153394 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 17 Sep 94 p 7A

[Decree No. 62, issued by the Electoral Tribunal in Panama City on 15 September]

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal, in exercising the authority vested upon it by the Constitution and the Law,

Whereas:

The political parties have requested clarification of their legal status, following the 8 May 1994 election;

Paragraph 3, Article 111, of the Electoral Code states that for political parties to subsist as such they must receive no less than 5 percent of the total valid votes cast in the election for president and vice presidents, or legislators, or corregimiento representatives;

As of the date of this document, the electoral process has not yet concluded, due to the fact that several claims filed are pending a ruling;

It is impossible for any of the parties to surpass the 5 percent minimum vote for legislators, or to fall below that percentage, as the case may be, no matter what the final ruling is regarding the only pending claim;

Based on the tally sheets presented by the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, the Authentic Liberal Party, the Doctrinary Panamenist Party, the National Unity Mission, the Independent Democratic Union, and the Liberal Republican Party, the Electoral Tribunal has determined

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

that said parties did not receive the minimum vote required by the Electoral Code;

The Popular Nationalist Party participated only in the mayoral election of 8 May 1994 and therefore, under the provisions of paragraph 4, Article 111, shall remain active;

Hereby Rules:

Article 1: The parties listed below are declared to be eliminated:

Liberal Party, Labor Party, Authentic Liberal Party, Doctrinary Panamenist Party, National Unity Mission, Independent Democratic Union, and Liberal Republican Party.

Article 2: The parties listed below shall maintain their status as legally constituted entities, based on the number of votes received during the 8 May 1994 election.

Democratic Revolutionary Party, Christian Democratic Party, Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, Arnulfist Party, Papa Egoro Movement, Civic Renewal Party, Solidarity, and National Renewal Movement.

Article 3: The Popular Nationalist Party shall continue to be a legally constituted party, given that it did not participate in the general election of 1994, but in the mayoral race.

Article 4: This decree shall take effect when approved and published in the Electoral Tribunal Official Bulletin and in a national daily newspaper.

Done in Panama City, on 15 September, 1994

Be it promulgated and executed.

[Signed] Dennis Allen Frias, president; Guillermo Marquez Amado, vice president; Eduardo Valdes Escoffery, officer; Melva I. D'Angelo, general secretary.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Argentina

Menem Offers Asylum to Haiti's Cedras, Cuba's Castro

PY1909122094 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Anillaco, La Rioja, 16 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem today said Argentina "would have no trouble" receiving General Raoul Cedras, the Haitian military junta chairman, as a refugee should he seek asylum.

Shortly after arriving in Anillaco, the president pointed out: "The Panamanian Government has offered asylum to Cedras and Argentina would have no trouble in doing so, based on existing legislation on international or community law and the entire Argentine legislation."

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1959 GMT on 17 September carries a report which adds the following: "Referring to the possibility of offering political asylum to Fidel Castro, Menem based the Argentine offer on one made by Spain to the Cuban leader. He emphasized: 'Argentina would have no problem receiving him either.'"]

Government 'Very, Very Happy' With Haitian Agreement

PY1909130094 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1141 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella today expressed the Argentine Government's satisfaction over the agreement signed in Haiti by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the Haitian military junta, thus preventing an armed invasion of that Caribbean country.

In remarks to Radio America this morning, the Argentine foreign minister said: "We are very, very happy" with the agreement. Nevertheless, he warned that "developments must be monitored to see if the Haitian military fulfill their promise" of stepping down.

Di Tella stressed that the agreement represents "a big step forward" for the entire continent, adding that "efforts must be made to reconstruct Haiti, both from an institutional and an economic viewpoint."

The goal of the agreement, which was signed last night, is to promote peace in Haiti, to prevent violence and bloodshed, to facilitate liberty and democracy, and to encourage a firm and mutually beneficial relationship between the Haitian and U.S. Governments, peoples, and institutions.

To personally contribute to the success of the agreement, some military officers from the Haitian Armed Forces have agrred to an early and honorable retirement, following UN Resolution No. 940, when the Haitian Congress votes on an amnesty law by 15 October.

Foreign Minister Di Tella said Argentine Government officials "have not received any petition for asylum." He emphasized the offer by President Carlos Menem of asylum to dictator Raoul Cedras to the extent that the offer is "necessary and useful" in preventing an invasion of Haiti.

The foreign minister stressed that the place where the Haitian dictator will take refuge must already "have been agreed" because this issue "was one of the important points of the negotiation."

Menem Satisfied

PY1909144794 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1319 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem today expressed satisfaction over an agreement signed by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the Haitian military junta, preventing a multinational invasion of that Caribbean country.

In remarks to Radio 990, the president expressed satisfaction because the negotiations between Carter and General Raoul Cedras over the Haitian military general giving up political power in that state "have ended positively."

Menem pointed out that "UN forces will be deployed in Haiti to reinstate" overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. He noted: "Argentine border police might participate in that operation, which has no military connotation."

The president eulogized the agreement between Carter and Cedras, pointing out that it prevented "a true massacre" in Haiti.

Menem explained his offer of political asylum to the Haitian dictator, noting that he made his offer for "humanitarian reasons," seeking to prevent "bloodshed" in that Caribbean state.

After lashing out at those who criticized his proposal, the president noted that "no one said a word" when, a few years ago, the Spanish Government offered political asylum to Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Menem said his proposal does not represent an "isolated step" on the continent. He mentioned Brazil, which granted asylum to Paraguayan dictator Alfredo Stroessner, and Chile, which gave political asylum to former German Democratic Republic President Erich Honecker.

Menem said when Argentina makes such an offer, "it causes a great scandal."

Foreign Minister, UN Envoy Satisfied

PY1909232794 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2021 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (NA)—On 19 September Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, Dante Caputo, the UN

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

special envoy in Haiti, and Raul Granillo Ocampo, Argentine ambassador to the United States, expressed their satisfaction over the peaceful solution to the Haitian crisis.

Di Tella moreover underscored that the agreement worked out between former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the members of the Haitian military junta "corroborates" Argentina's stance on this conflict.

Caputo, on his part, expressed certain reservations about the way in which the United States steered the negotiations, pointing out that the conflict has now become an issue between the United States and Haiti rather than between the international community and the Caribbean island.

Granillo Ocampo deemed that the U.S. delegation headed by Carter had a "very specific objective," and therefore the only possibility was to agree on the best conditions for the military forces commanded by General Raoul Cedras to step down.

Di Tella, speaking on the radio, praised the agreement, although he said "we will have to see whether the military will keep their word."

He noted that "we now have to devote ourselves to helping reconstruct Haiti, both from an institutional and an economic standpoint."

The foreign minister made it clear that "nobody has yet asked us for political asylum, despite the fact that an agreement obviously must have been reached on where these military officers will go, as that was one of the most important issues in the negotiations."

Di Tella said that "President (Carlos) Menem offered political asylum to Gen. Cedras if this would help solve" the conflict. He nonetheless conceded that "having to put up with these dictators as refugees is not particularly pleasant."

He asserted that "the stance adopted by Argentina over these two years has been corroborated," in the sense that it was necessary to exert great pressure on the Haitian military to change the situation.

"One cannot negotiate with dictators using nice words or rhetoric," he said, adding that this is why "we voted for UN Resolution 940, which was the starting point for viable negotiations."

Caputo, on his part, considered that "the offer for political asylum could only be justified if no other country offers it," and only if its purpose was to "overcome the stalemate in such a serious situation."

He said, however, that "this is not the case, as there are several countries that could grant asylum to Cedras, including the United States."

Commenting on the possibility that Cedras would opt for requesting asylum in Argentina, Caputo said: "I would rather not have him here; I have already had an encounter with that gentleman." Caputo held fruitless negotiations with Cedras when he headed the UN mission in Haiti.

Concerning the agreement hammered out on 18 September, Caputo said that "it is a very positive solution, because to preclude the use of force is always a good thing," as "it is very difficult to establish a political process following the use of force."

Despite this, Caputo stressed that the "nature of the conflict has changed, as it has obviously become a question between the United States and Haiti. This breaks with the line of action followed previously, as it was an issue that involved the entire international community against Haiti."

"I have seen some things that have shocked me. The U.S. Government had so far demanded that there should be no contact with (Emile) Jonassaint, who is this puppet the military installed as president," said Caputo, who recalled that three weeks ago "our mission was foiled in its attempt, because it had very little leeway." "It is quite striking how things change," he noted.

Caputo concluded his remarks by forecasting that "knowing the Haitian situation as I do," the implementation of the agreement will not be all plain sailing. "There will be turbulence" because "one is dealing with very tough people."

Granillo Ocampo, on his part, was optimistic about the fact that the agreement between the U.S. delegation and the Haitian military regime will be "a definite happy ending to this regrettable event."

"The mission had very little leeway. The only thing that it could do was guarantee the stepping down of the military junta," he explained.

Granillo Ocampo doubted that the members of the Haitian military regime would ask for asylum in Argentina, arguing that "Argentina strongly condemned the de facto government in Haiti."

Defense Minister Oscar Camilion, on his part, asserted that there would be no change with regard to the sending of Argentine servicemen to Haiti, who will assist in the institutional reorganization of the country—something which was established prior to the agreement.

"The agreement (between the U.S. mission and the Haitian de facto government) does not ban the sending of troops to Haiti. On the contrary, it takes for granted that the personnel that countries have already pledged to send there will be necessary to help in the reconstruction of Haitian institutions," he explained.

Camilion further stated that the Argentine servicemen—approximately 100—will help "monitor, control, and instruct the Haitian police," as "had already been established."

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Caputo Resigns as Special UN Envoy

PY2009032194 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0019 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Text] United Nations, 19 Sep (TELAM-SNI)—Former Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today resigned as special UN envoy assigned to the Haitian crisis. He had been appointed to the post at the beginning of 1993.

UN sources reported that Caputo presented his decision in writing to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali hours after the U.S. troops arrived in Haiti in compliance with an agreement reached last night by a U.S. special mission headed by former President Jimmy Carter.

The former foreign minister, who had also been designated by the OAS to handle the Haitian case, is in Buenos Aires. He told the DPA news agency: "It is always good to avoid the use of force."

Caputo did not, however, rule out the possibility of "turbulence" in the application of the agreement to restore democracy in Haiti.

Caputo participated in concluding the Governors Island (New York) agreement of 3 July 1993. On that occasion General Raoul Cedras and Haiti's constitutional President Jean-Bertrand Aristide first agreed that Cedras had to leave and Aristide had to return to power.

However, on 30 October of 1993, the deadline for Aristide's return, the coupist members of the military headed by Raoul Cedras did not respect the agreement and prevented Aristide from returning to Port-au-Prince.

The UN Security Council then took the matter into its own hands and decreed a total embargo against Haiti, passing a resolution authorizing the use of all necessary means, including force, to overturn the military from power and reinstate Aristide.

Judge Releases Lebanese Allegedly Involved in AMIA Bombing

PY1909220994 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Sep 94 p 16

[All names as published]

[Text] Following orders issued by federal Judge Juan Jose Galeano, the Lebanese citizens detained in Misiones Province over their alleged involvement in the AMIA [Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association] bombing have been released for the case's lack of merit.

The judge released Ali Hussein Audi and Hassan Dayoub, two Lebanese citizens living in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, after confirming that they were in no way involved in the brutal bombing perpetrated two months ago.

After their interrogation it was determined that Audi had been working as a policeman in Lebanon until he decided to establish himself in Paraguayan territory because his country's situation "was bad."

Using an interpreter, Audi argued that the large number of passports that he was carrying when he was detained belonged to his parents, his wife, and his children, for whom he had planned to request visas.

It was also determined that Dayoub was beyond suspicion after it was determined that he has been living in Paraguay for more than 15 years selling electrical supplies.

The two Lebanese citizens, along with three other fellow countrymen, one of them a minor, were arrested on 10 September in Misiones Province. The three other Lebanese citizens were released a couple of days later, but Audi and Dayoub were taken to Buenos Aires amid strong security measures.

The testimonies rendered before Judge Galeano allowed the two suspects to be cleared. After the two Lebanese were released, Gustavo Staude, the counsel for the defense, stressed: "Their detention was a mistake."

Security Secretary Antonietti Outlines Security Structure

PY1609233694 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Sep 94 p 5

[Article by Jorge Monti]

[Excerpt] During a meeting at Government House, Andres Antonietti, the security and community protection secretary, introduced to President Carlos Menem the structure of the organization under his command.

The organizational chart includes two undersecretariats, the Security Undersecretariat and the Community Protection Undersecretariat, a Security Council, and a Crisis Committee. The Crisis Committee, which will have ministerial rank, will be made up of representatives from the Foreign Ministry, the Justice Ministry, the Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Social Action Ministry, and provincial governors.

The Crisis Committee, established by the domestic security law, will have jurisdiction over the Federal Police, the National Border Police, the Argentine Coast Guard, provincial police, the Directorate of Population and Migration, nongovernmental media, enterprises, SIDE [Secretariat for State Intelligence], the Aviation Police, Civil Defense, the Secretariat for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and for the Antinarcotics Struggle, the Science and Technology Secretariat, the Media Secretariat, the municipalities, and the Joint Staff.

The Crisis Committee becomes operational when a crisis situation arises anywhere in our territory, and the security secretary is the Crisis Committee's chairman.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

The Security Secretariat annuakky will draw up a draft report on our country's security status, the effectiveness and achievements of established policies, and proposals for policies to be implemented the following year. [passage omitted]

Cavallo Views Achievements of Southeast Asian Tour

PY1309223594 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0026 GMT 10 Sep 94

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA)—Argentina has signed two agreements with the Malaysian Government on reciprocal investment guarantees and on the elimination of visa requirements for both countries' nationals who travel to either country within the next 30 days [as received].

This announcement was made by Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo upon his return from a tour of Malaysia and Singapore. He was accompanied by 23 businessmen and Economy and Foreign Ministry officials.

Cavallo said: "I believe Argentina has enormous possibilities for increasing trade with Southeast Asia, including capital goods and especially agricultural products."

He announced that the delegation managed to gain access to the so-called "Asian Tigers" for (boned cuts of) Argentine beef—like the ones exported to the European market—fine wines, and champagne.

During a news conference, the economy minister underscored "the great task undertaken" by the companies Techint (the Roca family) and IMPSA [Pescarmona Metalworking Industry, Inc.] (the Pescarmona family) "in gaining a foothold in these markets."

Cavallo recalled that having won an international public bid in which it vied with top-flight foreign groups, IMPSA is installing a crane in Port Lang (Manila).

"The crane was built through a joint venture [preceding words in English] between IMPSA and the Malaysian company MALAL. It has comparable or better performance than the two Japanese cranes operating in that port," he stressed.

Bolivia

Military Announces Plan To 'Recover' Northern Pando Region

PY2009001994 La Paz HOY in Spanish 6 Sep 94 p 3

[Text] Under the slogan "Let us recover Pando for Bolivia," the Armed Forces will in the next few months transfer some units to that region, and will implement an overall support program before the Brazilians conclude "their peaceful invasion" of the unguarded northern region of the country.

Enrique Soria, national secretary for the Armed Forces Support for Overall Development, said that "we have drafted an overall development project for the northern part of the country, in which various community organizations will participate, in addition to the Armed Forces."

According to the military, the peaceful invasion of Pando is being carried out under the rules of their so-called geopolitics called "living borders." Bolivian history states that through this type of policy and a curious "separatist revolution" the "usurpation" of Bolivia's Acre region was achieved.

The project that has been drafted for Pando includes human settlements that have been planned in an internal migration program, and the transfer and relocation of military units from the three forces—Army, Air Force, and Navy—to the unprotected areas of Bolivia's Amazon region.

"We want to resolve the neglect that we have given to our territory with the creation of human settlement in that area, and through the implementation of overall plans that will include all vital services for the people who want to participate in this project," the secretary said.

Soria explained that the Armed Forces will relocate their units in the Bolivian Amazon region, and will transfer others to the northern region of the country, which at this time is considered to be the border that has been the most neglected in Bolivia.

According to reports from Pando, dozens of Brazilian citizens daily invade Bolivian territory with the pretext of seeking work or carrying out some form of commerce. For this reason politicians from the neighboring country recently entered Pando to carry out their political campaigns, with an eye to the upcoming national elections in the neighboring state.

The military have called on the people to participate in the defense of the national territory, arguing that this "is not a task exclusively for the Armed Forces."

Soria indicated that the National Supreme Defense Council (Cosdena) will participate in the implementation of the project in its role as the state's top security organization.

National Debate on Coca Produces 10-Point Document

PY2009010694 La Paz Television Nacional Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] The national debate on coca held last week ended on 16 September with the issuance of a document establishing the basis for the future handling of this issue. In addition, this document was achieved through the consensus of all sectors dealing with the coca issue.

The document on coca encompasses 10 points. It will be the basis for all future decisions on this issue. In its first

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

point, the document establishes that the manufacturing, trade, and consumption of narcotics is a worldwide problem causing serious economic, social, ethical, and political consequences; therefore, drug trafficking should be fought through an international strategy.

Moreover, Bolivia reasserts its willingness to combat this problem not as a result of a foreign imposition, but in full exercise of its sovereign rights and in line with its national interests.

In view of this the document notes the need to design and implement an integral development plan with the ultimate objective of combating poverty in coca-producing areas.

The document also recognizes the need for the support of friendly countries and international organizations in view of the international nature of this problem.

The document establishes that farmers must also play an active role in the drafting of these programs, and that they should definitely not be confused with drug traffickers.

As for controversial Law 1008, the document recommends the holding of a vast national debate for its opportune discussion in Congress.

Regarding the antinarcotics fight, the document states that the human rights of coca producers and all Bolivians should be safeguarded.

Point nine establishes the need to request international cooperation to verify the qualities and nature of coca leaf, and on this basis launch an international campaign to decriminalize it.

This document was signed by representatives of the executive branch; grassroots organizations headed by the Bolivian Labor Federation; press and business associations and federations; private enterprise; the Armed Forces; the National Police; and other pertinent institutions.

The next two stages of this national debate on coca must still be fulfilled: The meeting with political parties will be held on 29 September, and the date for the meeting with international organizations will be established this week.

[Begin Minister of Social Communications Ernesto Machicao recording] This document will surely be the basis for the issues to be discussed with international organizations, because they surely also have their own criteria on two points: past cooperation experiences, that is, what has taken place regarding alternative development since 1987; and the document issued by the first round of negotiations, about which they certainly also have their own negative and positive views.

There is, therefore, enough grounds to foresee what will be the basis for this meeting. The president will of course be open to all concepts to be raised during this second round of negotiations. [end recording]

Brazil

Government 'Clearly Determined' To Delay IMF Talks

PY1609115494 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Sep 94 Business and Finances Section p 3

[By Sergio Leo]

[Text] Brasilia—The government has given up negotiating an accord with the IMF. Finance Minister Ciro Gomes will travel to Madrid on 28 September to attend the IMF and World Bank annual meeting. For the first time since the country declared a moratorium on its foreign debt, Brazil is clearly determined to postpone any sort of talk about an agreement with the IMF.

Last year, then Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso futilely tried to establish with the IMF the bases for a "standby" [preceding word in English] program. The economic team then signed an accord establishing that the IMF would begin monitoring the Brazilian economy and the implementation of its economic plan. This was enough to encourage the Brazilian private creditor banks to close an agreement rescheduling the foreign debt. Once the debt problem was solved, the government lost interest in reaching a formal agreement with the IMF. Despite all that, however, the IMF still asks for regular reports on the behavior of the Brazilian economy.

Minister Gomes will travel to Madrid one week before the presidential elections. He will be accompanied by Central Bank President Pedro Malan, Central Bank Director Gustavo Franco, Economic Policy Secretary Winston Fritsch, and Persio Arida, president of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development.

Presidential Candidates' Nuclear Programs Viewed

PY1909143594 Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 15 Sep 94 p 14

[Article by Eugenio Melloni]

[Text] The government programs for electrical power generation of Fernando Henrique Cardoso [Brazilian Social Democracy Party, PSDB] and Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva [Workers Party, PT]—the presidential candidates who, according to the polls, have the best chances of winning—differ over the future of the nuclear program. Cardoso's program does not provide for specific plans for generating electricity from nuclear energy. "This is a very specific matter which is not included in the program. After Cardoso is elected, the matter will be analyzed to see what should be done," said David Zylberstajn, Cardoso's energy area coordinator.

Lula's program provides for radical changes. Luiz Pinguelli, Lula's campaign coordinator for the energy sector, said the project to build the Angra III nuclear

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

power plant will be canceled. Furnas Centrais Eletricas—which has the concession for the Angra II project—confirms that 75 percent of the project is already complete. The project will be subject to technical and economic monitoring to calculate the funds necessary to complete the work. A preliminary audit by the National Accounting Office (TCU) in 1994 concluded that completion of Angra II might require more than the $1.5 billion estimated by Furnas.

The most controversial point of the PT candidate's program, however, is the transfer to the civil area of the so-called autonomous nuclear program—which includes the development of the nuclear fuel cycle technology and the project to build a nuclear submarine which is now under Navy coordination. Pinguelli said the nuclear submarine project will be included in the renewal of the naval fleet, putting nuclear research under control of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The project for developing a nuclear submarine is being coordinated by Copesp [Special Projects Coordinating Board], a Navy Ministry research organ.

Zylberstanj said that if elected, Fernando Henrique Cardoso will have, "as a reference point, although this does not mean a commitment," an investment target for expanding the electric power sector, between 1995 and 1998, of $6 billion annually. He said it is an ambitious target, because current annual investment in the sector is $2 billion. The program states that the investment figure will depend on careful evaluation of the feasibility of some projects included in the 1994/2003 decennial plan.

The PSDB candidate's program also encourages the production of energy by the private sector and the use of alternative sources of energy for isolated localities, continuing the energy program of the Itamar Franco government. The program also provides for the development of mechanisms to promote partnerships between Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and the private sector for prospecting for and exploitation of petroleum, outlining a price policy suitable for stabilization of the economy and for the fuel alcohol producing sector. Zylberstanj said: "We must strengthen the terms of concessions, and concurrently decentralize the regulations of the electricity sector, transferring the function to the states."

Pinguelli Rosa said Lula's program provides for the participation of the private sector in the generation of electricity, through partnerships and directly through the private sector. This privatization will apply only to those plants which have not yet been paid for.

Gallup Poll Shows Cardoso Recovered After Ricupero Affair

PY1909184494 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Sep 94 p A5

[Text] The amount of undecided voters is diminishing in the final stage of the presidential race. A poll Gallup published by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO shows the number of undecided voters, plus those who will cast blank votes or annul their votes, dropped by 5.2 percent in a week. They now amount to 17.9 percent of the total. The poll was carried out between 11 and 15 September.

Brazilian Social Democracy Party candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso continues to lead with a chance of winning in the first round. The Gallup poll shows the revelations by former Finance Minister Rubens Ricupero on television had a minimal impact on the electoral race. If the elections took place when the poll was carried out Cardoso would have won with 43.2 percent, even more than before the Ricupero affair, and 4.3 points ahead of the sum of all seven of his contenders.

The poll shows Cardoso recovered most of the votes he lost during the Ricupero affair. His growth in the polls was less, however, than that of his contenders. A week ago, when the Ricupero effect caused Cardoso to lose 1.2 points in the Gallup polls, he was still 6.3 points ahead of his contenders combined. The second most popular candidate, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, (Workers Party) climbed from 20.3 percent to 21.6 percent in one week.

Cardoso's popularity increased slightly in southeast and southern Brazil, dropped slightly in the northeast, and climbed considerably in the north and center-west regions where from 46.8 percent he climbed to 55.2 percent. Lula's popularity increased somewhat in the main regions, especially in the southeast (from 17.7 percent to 20.3 percent) and remained stable in the north and center-west.

PT Electoral Court Program Not Aired

PY1909190894 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2255 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Text] Brazilia, 16 Sep (AE)—The electoral program of PT [Workers Party] candidate Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva was not aired this evening on orders from the Superior Electoral Court (TSE). Minister Costa Leite reconsidered a resolution he issued on 15 September and ordered a sentence without submitting the decision to a court. He previously ruled that it was necessary to wait for the court to hear the defense but changed his mind when he found out that complaints over electoral matters cannot be used to suspend a sentence.

PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso has filed a legal action against the PT. He charged that external images were aired in two programs, in which former Finance Minister Rubens Ricupero appears in a informal conversation with Rede GLOBO journalist Carlos Monforte.

Senate Implements Reprisals Over Lucena Case

PY1609231894 Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese 2236 GMT 15 Sep 94

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 15 Sep (AE)—The Senate has delayed the approval of judicial branch bills that will

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

create reconciliation and judgment boards and new positions in federal regional courts. This is the first reprisal by the Senate against the decision of the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) to cancel the candidacy of Senator Humberto Lucena (PMDB-PB) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party—Paraiba].

"The judicial branch has made some strange decisions, like canceling Senator Humberto Lucena's candidacy, but judicial branch members know very well they are in the hands of the legislative branch," said a senator who was biased on issues involving the judicial branch and the attorney general's office. This senator added that no new post of judge or prosecutor or for any judicial branch post can be created without congressional approval—that is, by the senate and by the lower house. The legislative branch can apply big pressure to the judicial branch. [passage omitted]

The appointment of all justices—to the Federal Supreme Court (STF), the Superior Labor Court (TST), the Superior Military Court (TSM), and the Superior Court of Appeals (STJ)—depends solely on the Senate. Justice Marco Antonio de Mello, who was appointed by former President Fernando Collor de Mello with the approval of the Senate, is the justice senators most dislike. He is a cousin of Fernando Collor and was the prosecution in the judgment that canceled Lucena's candidacy. The senators promised to examine more carefully the names of those nominated for judges.

[Sao Paulo AGENCIA ESTADO in Portuguese at 2223 GMT on 15 September adds: "Challenging the TSE, Senator Humberto Lucena (PMDB-PB) today said he will maintain his candidacy for reelection, despite the TSE decision by five votes against one to cancel his application for having committed an electoral crime. He said: 'I continue as a candidate for senator; Paraiba State is under a social commotion, it is against the unfair TSE decision.' Lucena will file an appeal asking the STF for a preliminary decision to guarantee the legality of his candidacy."]

Case Causes Discomfort Among Congressmen

PY1609231594 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 94 p A6

[From the 'O Estadao' column by Cristiana Lobo]

[Text] The decision by the Superior Electoral Court, TSE, to cancel the candidacy of Senator Humberto Lucena for having used the Senate printing shop to print campaign propaganda has surprised political circles.

What is more: It has worried them because each congressman has until now used his printing quota as he pleases. It is very difficult to foresee who else will be affected by the charges.

"This is very subjective," said Senator Jose Eduardo Andrade Vieira regarding the difference between printing calendars, speeches, books, or Christmas cards. Recife Mayor Jarbas Vasconcelos visited the Brazilian Social Democracy Party, PSDB, campaign committee yesterday. He considers the TSE's decision to cancel Lucena's candidacy as "excessive and amazing."

Vasconcelos said: "Every senator and every deputy should therefore be investigated."

It has been disclosed that Marco Maciel, vice presidential candidate on Fernando Henrique Cardoso's ticket, also printed some calendars: PSDB members have started praying.

Roles of Close Advisers to Cardoso Described

94SM0466A Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 17 Aug 94 pp 34-36

[Article: "Center Stage"; introductory paragraph in italics as published]

[Text] *There are five key advisers in Fernando Henrique's campaign, but no one surpasses businessman Sergio Motta.*

Fernando Henrique Cardoso took the lead in the polls in the company of five advisers enjoying his greatest confidence: an engineer, two economists, a journalist, and a former deputy. The central figure in their group is engineer Sergio Motta. Now 53 years of age, he is from the city of Sao Paulo, having been born in the Mooca neighborhood, which was also the birthplace of another famous PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] member, Jose Serra. Motta stands 1.75 meters high, weighs over 100 kilograms, and is in charge of the heart of the campaign—money. He met Fernando Henrique over 20 years ago; they became close friends, went into business together, and have not been separated since. They are partners in a 1,200-hectare ranch in Minas Gerais. Motta was an active member of Popular Action (AP), a left-wing group in the 1960's, and during the tough years of repression he protected and even hired opponents of the regime. In 1980 he held a low-level position in General Joao Figueiredo's administration, and four years later he became vice president of state-owned Eletropaulo [Sao Paulo Power, Inc.] while Franco Montoro was governor. He is also a businessman involved in public works.

Last week Sergio Motta was happy over the PSDB's lead in the polls for a strategic reason. So far, Fernando Henrique's campaign has collected $20 million in electoral bonuses [legal campaign contributions]. As a result of the takeoff in the polls, the war chest is expected to reach $45 million before this month is out. In the PSDB campaign, Motta has enough energy to occupy himself with many other things besides money. "'Serjao's' day seems to have 48 hours," says journalist Joao Rodarte, who worked with him in two of Fernando Henrique's campaigns. "'Serjao' has a great capacity for work and an extraordinary feel for administration." Thanks to that capacity, 'Serjao' is present at every event in the campaign. If a detail regarding the electoral program on TV

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

is being discussed, he is there. If the debate has to do with replacing the vice presidential candidate, he is also there. He is so omnipresent that three months ago, he accompanied Fernando Henrique at the private meeting with Egberto Baptista, one of the brains behind Collor's campaign in 1989. 'Serjao' attended that meeting, at which the possibility of contracting to use the Collor technology for Fernando Henrique's campaign was discussed. He watched everything that happened and also made the decision. He ruled it out, saying: "All that is going to cost a lot of money. Brazil has changed, people are going to notice, and it will go over badly."

Operational and financial—Motta's latest concern is with billboards. He presented Fernando Henrique with a plan for strengthening his campaign. The idea, which has begun to be implemented, calls for combining the presidential campaign with the state campaigns in 11 states—a way of exploiting the fact that the PSDB campaign is based on state structures more solid than those underlying the campaign by PT [Workers Party] candidate Luis Inacio Lula da Silva. To carry out his plan, billboards showing Fernando Henrique with the PFL's [Liberal Front Party's] state candidates in the Northeast are being produced. Those billboards will show pictures of the PSDB candidate side by side with former political opponents, examples being Roseana Sarney, daughter of former President Jose Sarney and gubernatorial candidate in Maranhao, and Albano Franco, gubernatorial candidate in Sergipe. 'Serjao' has been doing this kind of work ever since FHC [Fernando Henrique Cardoso] entered politics in 1978, when he first ran for the Senate. Fernando Henrique handles the political and philosophical side of things. 'Serjao' is in charge of administrative, operational, and financial matters.

Motta owns Hidrobrasileira, a firm specializing in such engineering projects as roadbuilding, bridges, and sanitation. There is no comparison between it and such firms as the OAS [expansion not given] or Odebrecht. It employs 300 and bills $20 million per year. As far as his business goes, Motta likes to work for the state. Of his 43 top customers, 39 are state-owned firms. He participates in such grandiose projects as cleaning up the Tiete River, a project promoted by Luiz Antonio Fleury Filho's administration. He also won a slice of the construction work on the Carvalho Pinto Highway. That project, started by Orestes Quercia, is considered to hold the world record for overbilling. Sergio Motta may become the favorite target of Fernando Henrique's opponents. As a businessman, the campaign treasurer once paid bribes to speed payment of some overdue bills.

Crazy black man—Sergio Motta is an affable person. He is likable and educated and likes to give direct answers. According to one contractor in Sao Paulo, his behavior changes when it comes to his financial activity. "He is cold and hard," that contractor says. Although Motta is beset by rumors, nothing has ever been proven against him. Engineer Jose Luiz de Almeida Nogueira Junqueira Filho, who was a member of the board of directors of Sao Paulo Central Power Plants (CESP), drew up a file challenging Motta's appointment to Eletropaulo and published it on the eve of the election in which Fernando Henrique lost the Sao Paulo mayoral race to Janio Quadros. Junqueira accused Motta of overbilling, payment of commissions, and technical incompetence. A committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to investigate those charges found nothing to discredit Motta. In the slander suit filed against Junqueira by Motta, Prosecuting Attorney Geraldo Mascarenhas Filho concluded his report by saying that Junqueira's statements were a copy of "the famous song by the late Stanislaw Ponte Preta, 'Samba of the Crazy Black Man.'" Motta won his suit against Junqueira.

Nicknamed "Serjao" and "GP" (an abbreviation for "Fat and Perverse") by Fernando Henrique's committee in Brasilia, Motta has a recognized talent as an administrator. In the AP, his duties as secretary general included that of handling all the operational aspects and the organization of funds, tasks which made him responsible for assisting exiled members. At MOVIMENTO, the alternative newspaper established in 1975, he handled administration and finances. Although struggling against tremendous difficulties such as censorship, the lack of advertisers, and the lack of money in general, Raimundo Pereira, the newspaper's editor, feels that MOVIMENTO owes its economic survival for six months to the work of Sergio Motta. At the center of the PSDB's campaign, he detests being called the campaign's "cashier" and explains: "I have never taken a penny from contractors for my personal use. Everything collected has been spent on the campaign." Motta has handled Fernando Henrique's money since the sociologist's first election back in 1978, when he became an alternate senator. "I challenge any businessman and anyone else to say that he gave me money or that he was panhandled by me," he says.

Hard at work—Besides the engineer, Fernando Henrique has the permanent assistance of the group consisting of the other four advisers. Journalist and attorney Ana Maria Tavares, 41, is a key member of the PSDB candidate's team. She handles the candidate's image. Economist Eduardo Jorge, 52, is in charge of drawing up the government program. Another economist, Paulo Renato Souza, 48, writes his speeches. Lastly, Deputy Pimenta da Veiga, president of the PSDB, is political coordinator. Last week Ana Tavares was hard at work. On Friday the 5th, Fernando Henrique went to Recife. On Saturday he made a campaign pilgrimage to the Ceara towns of Juazeiro do Norte, Crato, Cascavel, Quixeramobim, and Fortaleza. In all those faraway places, he was under the watchful eye of Ana Tavares, who has been his adviser for 10 years. On the chessboard of politics, Ana is the bishop—the figure that sees far and clears the way for other moves. She knows as few others do how the press will react to any statement, sentence, or monosyllable escaping from the candidate's mouth.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

At the start of the week, Ana Tavares decided to leave the conventional circuit and put Fernando Henrique on "Free Program," a live entertainment program on the SBT [Brazilian Television System] that is run by TV host Serginho Groissman and attended by teenagers. It was a risky move shared only between her and the candidate. After 40 minutes of conversation, the receptive audience, consisting mostly of young people between the ages of 13 and 19 years, hailed the candidate like impassioned fans in front of a popular idol, with excited yells. As he was leaving the broadcasting station, Fernando Henrique encountered Boris Casoy, the anchor on "Brazil Television News." Casoy requested an interview for the next day. Ana Tavares diplomatically scheduled the interview for nine days later—this Wednesday. When she was alone with the candidate, she explained that two appearances on the SBT in a single week would constitute overexposure.

Still using the logic of the chessboard, economist Eduardo Jorge Caldas Pereira represents the castle. He has a postgraduate degree from the United States and was the creator of Prodasen [Federal Senate Data Processing Center]. He is the man who filters contacts with the king and protects the latter from troublesome individuals. As soon as the IBOPE [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute] poll results showing a four-point lead for the PSDB candidate were released, Eduardo Jorge started playing the role of salvation army. The telephone at his home rang early on Thursday. Pestered by a politician who was taking advantage of his newly won popularity to beg for favors, Fernando Henrique turned to his adviser to get rid of his rude ally. The response was swift: "These things cannot be allowed to come to your attention. A candidate for president of the republic cannot have problems of that kind."

Eduardo Jorge's loyalty to the PSDB candidate can be seen in much more complex instances. At the Constituent Assembly, he drew up all the bills and amendments presented by deputy rapporteur Fernando Henrique Cardoso. He warns: "If he were to have any problems with budget amendments now, the fault would be mine." Eduardo Jorge's confession of guilt appears in the episode involving Guilherme Palmeira, the party's former vice presidential candidate. The economist claims that he can even be blamed for the crisis that led to the selection of Marco Maciel. Eduardo Jorge was the author of a file which, while taking exception to the former vice presidential candidate's attraction to Wiborowa, attested to Palmeira's complete suitability.

"I lost weight"—Perched high on the speakers' platforms in Brazil's interior, the PSDB candidate emphasizes his promise to double the minimum wage within four years of taking office. That goal, like the entire outline of the candidate's government program, came from the mind of another member of the group, economist Paulo Renato Souza, who is one more example of loyalty. The object of intense envy on the part of the economic team that Fernando Henrique left behind at the ministry, Paulo Renato joined the PSDB campaign during the last week of June because of his solid friendship with Fernando Henrique and his strong resume, which includes a stint as rector of Campinas University. He wrote the candidate's government program in a single night—from 0400 to 0800—at his home in Washington. He grafted onto his text the idea of doubling the minimum wage—the fruit of his master's thesis—and came up with 80 topics for debate. Last week, with a portable computer slung over his shoulder, he wrote texts for the party's free campaign publicity and put the final touches on the bulky volume constituting the government program. On Thursday he scheduled a meeting with the candidate for going over all that material. "I have lost a lot of weight over the past few weeks. I can feel it in the way my trousers fit," he says.

Political negotiations with the migratory birds that have been turning up at the PSDB nest since the poll results were announced are the responsibility of the PSDB's national president, Pimenta da Veiga, 47, a former mayor of Belo Horizonte. He says: "A lot of people are now asking for more campaign material, requesting an appearance by Fernando, or wanting him to make statements about local candidates." Pimenta da Veiga's routine last week was divided between meetings with politicians—about 50 a day—and analyses of campaign strategies. Under his leadership, the campaign's political coordinators decided that it was necessary to increase the candidate's presence around the country, especially in the Northeast. At his suggestion, Fernando Henrique visited Pernambuco and Ceara. He also visited the South Region—Parana and Rio Grande do Sul—and all in the space of four days. "It was certainly tiring, but it was necessary at that time," he says.

Vice Presidential Candidate Maciel Viewed

94SM0460A Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 10 Aug 94 pp 30-33

[Article: "Without Fear of One's Ally"; introductory paragraph in italics as published]

[Text] *By taking Palmeira's place on Fernando Henrique's slate, Marco Maciel is clarifying the role of the PFL [Liberal Front Party] in the alliance with the PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party].*

In just six days, the two leading contenders in the race for Planalto Palace have learned a lesson. Public opinion, more vigilant and stricter than the politicians, has taught them that it will not accept candidates with blotches on their biographies. First Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, the PT [Workers Party] candidate, was forced to rid himself of an irresponsible vice presidential candidate, Senator Jose Paulo Bisol, who is so inattentive when it comes to his bank account that he is incapable of saying how much he earns at the end of the month. Last week it was the turn of the PSDB candidate, Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Caught in a more serious case involving a mixture of padded amendments, construction projects that never

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

got off the ground, and an adviser cheerfully financed by construction companies, Senator Guilherme Palmeira (PFL, Alagoas) has gone home. Lula traded Bisol for Deputy Aloizio Mercadante, who writes checks to order even at the gas station to avoid the risk of seeing them turn up in dangerous hands later. The PSDB slate was joined by Marco Maciel of the PFL (Pernambuco), an illustrious government supporter who this year is celebrating three decades of uninterrupted support for whichever government is in power—from that of Costa Silva to that of Fernando Collor. In the talks resulting in the selection of Maciel, it was argued that he was a candidate for whom one could put one's hand in the fire with no risk of ethical burns.

With Palmeira drowning in accusations, the PFL's bosses were quick to avoid repeating the lengthy death throes that resulted in Bisol's massacre in the PT and threw Lula's campaign off course. It took them two days to pick Senator Marco Maciel and notify Fernando Henrique. "With Marco, you will not have the same problems you would have with others who might even appear to be more honest," the PSDB candidate was told by Deputy Luis Eduardo Magalhaes, PFL leader in the Chamber of Deputies, in a veiled reference to former Minister of Finance Gustavo Krause, the running mate favored by Fernando Henrique. The speed with which the change took place is also explained by the suspicion that there is more to the antics of Carlos Abraao de Moura, Palmeira's adviser in the Senate, than the 20 checks deposited in his account by Servia, the Bahia construction firm. Mysterious Roberto Amaral, the top man in the Andrade Gutierrez construction firm who went wild with construction projects when Quercia was governor of Sao Paulo, was kind enough to warn the PSDB's leaders that Moura was much more deeply involved than he seemed to be. Informed by the friendly construction executive of the extent of the damage that might soon occur, the leaders of the campaign moved quickly to get Palmeira replaced.

The drunkard and the acrobat—The nomination of government hanger-on Marco Maciel, 54, caused an uproar among some PSDB members. Maciel began his political career as secretary to the governor of Pernambuco in April 1964, the same month that the military coup took place and during the same period that Fernando Henrique was hiding from police on the Sao Paulo coast before going into exile in Chile. The PSDB's members would have preferred that their slate not include the name of someone so closely associated with the military regime. Maciel supported the 1964 coup, participated in putting together the Geisel administration's April package, which closed Congress in 1977, was "bionic" governor of Pernambuco during Joao Figueiredo's administration, and did not jump from the military canoe into Tancredo Neves' boat until 1986. "I am proud of my past, so there is nothing to make me uncomfortable," Maciel says. Three months ago, when the choice of a vice presidential candidate was being debated, Fernando Henrique ruled Maciel out. "He is too much of a government supporter, and his image is too closely linked to the military regime," he told a friend at the time—a confession that he is not repeating now even in his sleep.

Tongue-clicking in the PSDB and joy in the PT are basically part of the game of playing to the gallery. There are PSDB members whose feathers were ruffled when the alliance with the PFL was reached, but they never mentioned the subject again after Fernando Henrique rose in the polls. So all the candidate has to do is behave himself, and no one will bring up the subject of Maciel again. Maciel's nomination changes nothing in the PSDB-PFL alliance; it simply clarifies it. A vice presidential candidate like Maciel—a PFL cadre who is effective and experienced in alliances—shows that the marriage between the PSDB and the PFL is more solid than Fernando Henrique made it seem when he personally chose a colorless ally like Palmeira, a politician more familiar with Wiborowa than he is with politics. That is what makes the nomination of another vice presidential candidate an advantage for Fernando Henrique. Unlike his predecessor, who is unsuited for any important post, Maciel can be useful in carrying out political missions and heading up the campaign in the Northeast, a role that Fernando Henrique has already assigned to him. To quote last week's joke, the change not only made the alliance more solid; it also paid tribute to Brazilian popular music: the drunkard has been replaced by the acrobat.

Guilherme Palmeira's funeral began back on Sunday the 31st. In Santa Catarina, where he was campaigning, Fernando Henrique learned from the press that there were more accusations against his running mate, and he talked to Jorge Bornhausen, president of the PFL. He asked that Palmeira take a strong stand with the adviser he had hired and demand that his bank account be made public. Bornhausen passed the message along. "Put the pressure on that guy, Guilherme." In Sao Paulo the next day, Palmeira was summoned to a meeting with Luis Eduardo, Maciel, Bornhausen, and Pimenta da Veiga at the home of Sergio Motta, Fernando Henrique's ranching partner and secretary general of the PSDB. At that meeting, Motta and the president of the PSDB began pressuring Palmeira to be firm with his adviser. "The guy is honest. This is just talk by the PT," Palmeira said, dodging the issue. When the meeting was over, the senator agreed to talk to his adviser again. He put in a long-distance call to Maceio and heard the confession that killed his chances to continue. "Simeao was helping me, that's true. He sent me money for the campaign," the adviser said, referring to Simeao Faro, head of the Servia construction firm in Brasilia.

Playacting—Shocked by that revelation, Palmeira slammed the receiver down and immediately told the PFL leaders about his conversation, sensing that he was now tainted. Talks began to choose a new vice presidential candidate. The PFL's top leaders rolled up their sleeves and notified the PSDB that they would make the

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

choice with no interference. By Monday it had been agreed that the vice presidential candidate would be Marco Maciel, but the PFL first did a little playacting by putting forward the name of Luis Eduardo Magalhaes—who then declined—in order to make Maciel a viable choice. The final meeting took place at Maciel's home in Brasilia on Tuesday evening. Concerned by the lack of news, Fernando Henrique tried to talk to former Bahia Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. He called and called and called, but to no avail. He then heard about the meeting at Maciel's home and asked an adviser, journalist Antonio Martins, to find out what was happening. Martins asked around and informed the candidate: "The vice presidential candidate will be Luis Eduardo or Marco Maciel." Fernando Henrique became impatient and even went to Maciel's home. When he arrived, he was taken to an anteroom so that the PFL's leaders could talk in peace in the office. But first he felt the need to draw their attention to one detail. "I am solving one problem. The person you choose cannot have the same problem," he said, meaning that he needed an honest vice presidential candidate.

In the office, the PFL leaders ran down a list of names purely as a formality. Krause was too erratic to be vice president, but no one except the PSDB wanted him anyway. Luis Eduardo, who had been considered as a vice presidential candidate three months earlier, put forward the argument that he later presented to the PSDB candidate. "If I did not accept when Fernando Henrique had 16 percent in the polls, I am not going to accept now that he has 30 percent." Thrilled by the chance to become vice president, Marco Maciel feigned indifference. "I participated in the Geisel administration and the April package. I will take a big beating in this campaign," he said. The others felt that despite that, the only reason Maciel had not been Tancredo Neves' running mate was that he did not want to be. That was all it took. Palmeira left the office to talk to Fernando Henrique in the anteroom. He said: "The vice presidential candidate is Marco." The candidate gave a forced smile. Everyone came into the anteroom. Someone asked: "Now what are they going to say about our vice presidential candidate?" All eyes turned to Maciel. "I would like to let you know that I have a governor's pension," he said. It was felt that that was not an ideal situation, but neither was it a tragedy. If a little pension was going to cause trouble, who could ever be vice presidential candidate?

Absolute record—Standing 1.84 meters tall and weighing 65 kilograms—a silhouette that has earned him the nickname "Map of Chile," which he detests (another of his nicknames is "Pencil Box")—Marco Maciel denies that his political activity is governed by the sole and exclusive desire to be part of the government. He says the accusation is so untrue that once he even broke with former President Medici, although he remained a member of Arena [National Renewal Alliance]. He also points out that he broke with the Sarney administration in 1987 after being a minister twice (once as chief of the Civilian Household and once as minister of education). His wife, sociologist Anna Maria, admits that that was one of the most difficult periods in the senator's life. "We were very afraid because he had broken with his past," she says. The senator took his first political steps in 1962, when he presided over the Students Union in Pernambuco. At that time, he moved to prevent a leftist group called Popular Action [AP] from electing the national president of the UNE [National Union of Students]. The AP's candidate was elected after all, and he is now Deputy Jose Serra of the PSDB in Sao Paulo. Maciel won his first political post two years later. He was secretary of labor under Governor Paulo Guerra, who ruled the state after troops surrounded the governor's palace and ousted Miguel Arraes.

Since then, Maciel has never stopped occupying government posts either by a vote of the people or with the support of bayonets. He was a state deputy in 1967, then twice a federal deputy and "bionic" governor of Pernambuco from 1979 to 1982. He entered the Senate in 1983 with 927,000 votes. In 1990, with the voters' ranks having been swelled by illiterates and 16-year-olds, he received 910,000 votes. He left the Senate only to occupy posts in the government—or occupied them while remaining in the Senate. Maciel was Collor's government leader until just months before the impeachment. He is especially fond of hiring people. In the three years that he was governor of Pernambuco, Maciel hired 60,000 government employees, a figure that remains the absolute record in that state even today. His lack of control in the matter of employment almost bankrupted the Pernambuco State Bank (Bandepe). He opened 50 branches in two years, and most of them operated at a loss. There were even instances of branches clearing seven checks per day—three of them written by employees. The branches, built of wood, became known as "three-eighths" because of the size of the screws used. The result was that Bandepe remained under the control of the Central Bank until the current administration took office. At that point, 98 branches were closed and 2,000 employees dismissed. No one since Maciel has established so many branches or hired so many people.

"'Sonrisal' Dams—As chief of Sarney's Civilian Household in 1986, Maciel established six under secretariats and, with them, 200 jobs. With an eye on the 3,000 employees of Funrural [Fund for Social Assistance and Welfare for the Rural Worker], who were responsible for distributing benefit books to pensioners—a task of enormous political importance in the interior—his opponents nicknamed him the "statesman of Funrural." Not even his political opponents accuse him of dishonesty. But everyone criticizes him for the harm done to the State Treasury in Pernambuco. On one occasion, Maciel handed over $5 million to five soccer clubs. Only three of them made any repairs to their stadiums, and none of them paid back the loan. When he took over as governor, Arraes tried to collect the debt. He discovered that the guarantor for the clubs was the State Treasury itself. In another example, Maciel ordered the construction of 100

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

dams in the Pernambuco backlands. Those dams, constructed by a cheap method using a wire screen to hold loose blocks of stone in place, were partially destroyed when the first rains fell in 1981. They are known as "sonrisal" [meaning not known] dams because they fall apart upon contact with water.

Maciel, who has three grown children, is a man of simple habits. He does not like noisy social gatherings and loves postage stamps. He takes pride in his nearly complete collection of stamps from the time of the empire. When he is nervous, he is in the habit of chewing an ice cube. He is a glutton for work. He eats little and can spend hours eating his famous egg sandwiches, which he used to take to the Senate with him. He sleeps only four hours a day, starts work early in the morning, and does not stop until the wee hours of the following morning. Last Tuesday, after being anointed as Fernando Henrique's running mate, he stayed awake until 0340 engaging in one of his favorite pastimes: answering all letters. "He breathes politics all the time," says his wife Anna Maria. Fernando Henrique says tongue-in-cheek. "If Maciel has always been in the government, so much the better for me. It's a sign that I am going to win this election."

Roundup of Electoral Reports

PY1609185594

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on electoral activities in Brazil leading up to the 3 October general elections, as monitored through 16 September.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Quercia Losing Support in Sao Paulo—Longtime Quercia supporter Wilson Jose Abdalla, president of the Sao Paulo Municipal Association (APM), has noted that many mayors of Sao Paulo cities are withdrawing their support for Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) presidential candidate Orestes Quercia, and are endorsing the candidacy of PSDB (Brazilian Social Democracy Party) presidential candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso. Abdalla said that the mayors are "afraid to be against the next government." On 2 March Quercia's candidacy had been endorsed by 400 mayors of Sao Paulo cities. Abdalla says "many mayors are saying they are for Quercia, but are doing nothing for his campaign." He adds that the administration of PMDB Governor Luiz Antonio Fleury Filho is not helping, either, because "mayors are influential only when they dedicate new projects, and today that is no longer happening." An opinion poll conducted in August in the city of Bauru by a pool of radio and television stations showed that Quercia would obtain there only 1 percent of the votes, thus lagging far behind Cardoso, who would get 31 percent, while Workers Party (PT) candidate Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva would obtain 22 percent. Jose Roberto Magalhaes of the PSDB is the mayor of Campinas, where Quercia served as mayor from 1967 to 1972. Magalhaes said: "Times have changed. Today it is no longer possible to implement a false municipal policy similar to the one Quercia set up in Sao Paulo State." Quercia would obtain 10 percent of the votes in Campinas, while Cardoso would obtain 42 percent and Lula 22 percent. Chopin Tavares de Lima, former education secretary under Quercia's gubernatorial tenure, charged Quercia with having corrupted the Sao Paulo State organization in charge of helping city governments. Chopin said: "The pro-Quercia movement was strong only when he was in power." (Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 94 p A17)

STATE CAMPAIGNS

Leading Candidates in Senate Race—Federal Deputy Jose Serra, of the PSDB in Sao Paulo, is leading the polls in the elections for a Senate seat for his state. In Santa Catarina, former Governor Vilson Kleinubing of the Liberal Front Party (PFL) is leading the polls in the elections for senator, with voters' preferences ranging from 28 to 40 percent. In Rio de Janeiro, polls give good chances of success to PT candidate for senator Benedita da Silva. According to Datafolha, Senate candidate for Parana Roberto Requiao is in a comfortable position in the electoral polls, enjoying the support of 66 percent of the voters. Former Bahia Governor Antonio Carlos Magalhaes is also in a comfortable position in the race in that state for a Senate seat; according to the polls he enjoys more than 60 percent of voters' preferences. (Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 94 p 7)

Polls in Sergipe, Bahia, Rondonia—The Brazilian Public Opinion Institute (IBOPE) has released the results of a poll on the gubernatorial races in three states. In Sergipe, if the elections were held today PSDB candidate Albano Franco would win with 50 percent of votes, followed by Democratic Labor Party (PDT) candidate Jackson Barreto with 31 percent; and Green Party (PV) candidate Jose Araujo and National Reconstruction Party (PRN) candidate Vera Tourinho with 1 percent each. Blank and null votes and undecided voters would reach 17 percent. In Bahia, if the elections were held today, PFL candidate Paulo Souto would win with 34 percent of the votes, followed by National Mobilization Party (PMN) candidate Joao Durval Carneiro with 15 percent, PSDB candidate Jutahy Magalhaes with 10 percent, PMDB candidate Nilo Coelho with 8 percent, and PRN candidate Alvaro Martins with 1 percent. Blank and null votes and undecided voters would reach 32 percent. In Rondonia, if the elections were held today, PDT candidate Chiquilito Erse would win with 31 percent, followed by PMDB candidate Waldir Raupp with 29 percent, PFL candidate Odacir Soares with 6 percent, PT candidate Jorge Streit with 4 percent, and Progressive Renewal Party (PPR) candidate Jeronimo Santana with 3 percent. Blank and null votes and undecided voters would reach 27 percent. During the poll, which was carried out between 6 and 11 September, 3,600 voters were polled. (Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 94)

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

PT Candidate Leads in Espirito Santo—PT gubernatorial candidate in Espirito Santo Vitor Buaiz is leading the race in his state with the support of 39 percent of the voters. (Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 14 Sep 94 p 7)

Para, Piaui, Alagoas Elections—IBOPE has released the results of a poll on the race for governor in four states. In Mato Grosso do Sul, if the elections were held today PMDB candidate Wilson Martins would be the winner with 41 percent of the votes, followed by PPR candidate Levy Dias with 28 percent, PT candidate Pedro Teruel with 7 percent, and Party for the Redefinition of the National Order (Prona) candidate Rita Lima with 2 percent. Null and blank votes and undecided voters would reach 22 percent. In Para, if the elections were held today, PPR candidate Jarbas Passarinho would be the winner with 38 percent, followed by PSDB candidate Almir Gabriel with 31 percent, PT candidate Valdir Ganzer with 7 percent, and PRN candidate Fernando Morais and Prona candidate Everaldo Araujo with 1 percent each. Null and blank votes and undecided voters would reach 22 percent. In Piaui, if the elections were held today, PFL candidate Atila Lira would be the winner with 46 percent, followed by PMDB candidate Francisco Morais Souza with 26 percent, PT candidate Nazareno Fontelis with 10 percent, and PRN Marciano de Paula Neto with 2 percent. Null and blank votes and undecided voters would reach 16 percent. In Alagoas, if the elections were held today, the winner would be PMDB candidate Divaldo Suaragy with 74 percent, followed by PT candidate Pedro Fieira with 4 percent, Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB) candidate Marcus Vieira with 2 percent, and PDT candidate Angela Canuto with 1 percent. Null and blank votes and undecided voters would reach 19 percent. During the poll, which was carried out between 6 and 11 September, 3,600 voters were polled. (Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 94)

Britto's Lead in Rio Grande do Sul Drops—The lead taken by Antonio Britto, gubernatorial candidate of the PMDB-PSDB-PL coalition in Rio Grande do Sul State, over PT candidate Olivio Dutra dropped by 12.8 percent between 27 August and 10 September. According to a survey conducted by the Porto Alegre newspaper CORREIO DO POVO, Britto dropped from 51.9 percent to 44 percent in the voters' preferences, while Dutra climbed from 22.2 percent to 28 percent during the same period. (Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 15 Sep 94 p 7)

Metalworkers Return to Work After Strike

PY2009032694 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Metalworkers from Sao Paulo, Osasco, and the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo, and Sao Caetano do Sul] have returned to work after a one-week strike.

The labor unions held assemblies at the factory gates this morning. The metalworkers have accepted the proposal for bonuses equivalent to 59 and a half hours of work. The factories will now define how they will compensate for the six days of strikes.

Over 8,000 metalworkers who work for eight spare parts manufacturing companies in the Sao Paulo ABC are still on strike. Tomorrow the Regional Labor Court will decide whether their strike is legal.

Chile

Antinarcotics Law Passes Last Senate Hurdle

PY2009024094 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Sep 94 p C3

[Text] Valparaiso—Yesterday the new law on drug trafficking completed its last constitutional procedure in the Senate. This new law defines and punishes "money laundering," and grants the State Defense Council ample power to lift "bank secrecy" and investigate, within and outside the country, the source or origin of assets and money linked to drug trafficking.

The Senate unanimously approved the mixed commission's report that contributed to resolving the disagreements between the two houses of Congress.

The text will now be submitted to the Constitutional Court, which must make a decision regarding the article authorizing the State Defense Council to lift "bank secrecy" and carry out a series of preliminary investigations.

Justice Minister Soledad Alvear yesterday asserted that the implementation of this law will grant the country a truly adequate tool for fighting drug trafficking, money laundering, and the legalization of capital obtained through drug trafficking.

She asserted that this new law will by no means discourage people with "clean money" from investing in Chile.

She also said that there is great consensus among people regarding the well-known discretion of members of the State Defense Council.

Alvear also commented that only with a vote in favor of two-thirds of its members can the Council request information on current bank accounts, deposits, or other operations being investigated that are subject to bank secrecy. She added: "The purpose is precisely to avoid any irresponsible charges."

Preliminary investigations into cases of money laundering will be secret, and those people who provide or disclose this type of secret information will be liable to punishment with sentences ranging from 541 days to five years' imprisonment.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

The minister also referred to measures to punish previously arranged public consumption in private places, and to alternative punishment to the arrest of those charged with drug consumption.

The alternative sentences, as with the new law punishing the use of violence in stadiums, range from social work to compulsory participation in drug prevention programs.

This project was submitted to Congress in March 1991. Its text is based on a proposal to the government by a special commission of the Chamber of Deputies, which spent a year investigating the drug problem in Chile.

The new law punishes with sentences ranging from five years and one day up to 10 years, and from 10 years to 15 years imprisonment, for those who, without having the corresponding authorization, elaborate, manufacture, prepare, transform, or extract substances, narcotics, or psychotropics capable of causing serious harmful effects and considerable damage to public health.

It punishes with sentences between five years and one day to 10 years' imprisonment whosoever, without the corresponding authority, plants, sows, cultivates, or harvests marijuana or similar species.

It also provides for heavy fines.

A physician, dentist, midwife, or veterinarian who prescribes a drug or psychotropic drug without any medical or therapeutical purpose will be liable to punishment with sentences of from five years and one day to 10 or 15 years.

Similar sentences will be given to the owner, tenant, administrator, or person exploiting stores, movie theaters, hotels, restaurants, bars, discotheques, sports complexes, educational centers, or others places open to the public that allow and tolerate regular trafficking in and consumption of drugs.

People who supply drugs to youths under 18 will be punished with the same sentences.

"Efficient cooperation" with the police, administrative authorities, or with the judge that may lead to evidence of a crime, its authors, accomplices, or accessories, or which may help prevent or avoid the perpetration or completion of crimes that are either similar or more serious and that are classified in this law, shall be considered a relieving factor for the purpose of penal responsibility.

The supplying of data or precise, true, and verifiable information that is needed to help clarify the crime is regarded as "efficient cooperation."

The supplying of this information will be kept secret.

The judge will immediately order all the necessary measures to protect the people who cooperate, as well as their families. The judge may also authorize them to use a new identity, for which they will be provided the corresponding documents.

This is the second time that Congress has approved this type of measure. It did so when it approved the "efficient repentance" mechanism in the new anti-terrorist law. This law has allowed the police to dismantle the terrorist groups that existed in the country (Manuel Rodriguez Front and the Lautaro Group).

This law creates the Drug Trafficking Control Department within the State Defense Council, which will be in charge of preliminary investigations into cases of money laundering.

The State Defense Council now has the jurisdiction to be kept informed about any penal proceedings and any other confidential or secret proceedings in which a case of money laundering is basically suspected.

The State Defense Council will receive charges and information from any person or organization regarding this sort of crime. It will then assess the information received and inform its members about it. Only with the approval of two-thirds of its active members may it order that the case be investigated.

As of then, the Council investigators may, among other things, go abroad to carry out investigations and gather evidence regarding the source or origin of the assets, values, money, utilities, profits, or benefits of the money laundering. They may request assistance from Chilean diplomatic and consular representatives abroad.

Prior to court authorization, the Council may prevent the exit from the country of individuals suspected of being involved in money laundering for up to 60 days.

This law can only be promulgated once the Constitutional Court has reached a decision regarding these new attributions of the State Defense Council.

Figueroa Expects 'Long, Complex' Mercosur Negotiations

PY1909215394 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 17 Sep 94

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE)—Chilean Foreign Minister Carlos Figueroa said today that negotiations for a trade association with Mercosur [Common Market of the South] will be "long, complex, complicated, and very difficult."

He said: "It is a matter of reaching a trade agreement with a customs organization that has a common foreign tariff, from which we must begin our negotiations."

The Chilean foreign minister made these remarks upon outlining the main points of Chilean foreign policy to members of the Association of Exporters of Nontraditional Manufactured Products (Asexma).

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

Figueroa said that Chile wants to negotiate a supplementary economic agreement with Mercosur and create an expanded economic space.

He explained further that within this context, initial Chilean efforts will be focused on what has been called "the maintenance of the historical patrimony," that is, agreements of partial scope that Chile has negotiated with each member of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

He said that Mercosur is an important market for Chilean exports of manufactured products. Trade with Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay in 1993 reached $2.85 billion.

"We want to give a clear sign to our exporters and producers that we will be able to maintain those tariff preferences," Figueroa said.

He added that Chile is interested in an agreement with Mercosur that will be "compatible with the opening up of our economy, the preservation of the macroeconomic stability we have achieved with great effort, and the maintenance of our free trade negotiation liberty with respect to other big markets."

The foreign minister told the Chilean businessmen that the foreign policy for development adopted by the government of President Eduardo Frei seeks to achieve a "multiple and flexible" insertion into the new scenario offered by the global economy.

Colombia

Congressman Uribe Marquez Assassinated in Medellin

PA1909230794 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "National Newscast"—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Chamber of Representatives member Arlen Uribe Marquez was assassinated this morning in Medellin. His driver was also killed in the attack, which took place at the University of Medellin. The assassination is initially being attributed to the ELN [Army of National Liberation] and comes at a time when the Senate and Chamber of Representatives are trying to mediate in the peace process with the guerrillas. Here is a report from Hernan Marin in Medellin:

[Marin] Arlen Uribe Marquez was assassinated at the University of Medellin's parking lot as he left after teaching a class at the law school. The attackers hurled a grenade at a vehicle to create a diversion and then shot Uribe Marquez and his driver in the head.

[Unidentified hospital spokesman] "He had multiple gunshot wounds in the skull and thorax. The patient was dead on arrival."

[Marin] Uribe Marquez had been the target of frequent threats. These increased when he sponsored the Penal Procedural Code that was ultimately approved. On one occasion, he was confronted by paid assassins and forced them to flee.

[Antioquia Governor Ramiro Valencia Cossio] "Although we do not yet know anything about the motive, it is a great loss for the community."

[Marin] Uribe Marquez died at the same place where Dario Londono Cardona, another legislator and University of Medellin professor, was killed a few months ago. This brings to five the number of congressmen assassinated in Antioquia within the past five years. [passage omitted]

There are many questions in Congress about the killers and the motive behind Uribe's murder. This is how the legislators reacted to the crime:

[Representative Roberto Camacho] "He participated in every important law, from those dealing with public order to penal affairs. He always maintained a very broad, very democratic vision and even leftist tendencies. Therefore, what occurred today is surprising."

[Senate President Juan Guillermo Angel] "I want to ask Colombians to think about the situation regarding human rights that are being violated every day. We have lost count of the number of assassinated congressmen. Congressmen from all leanings have paid with their lives for the right to have an opinion and dissent."

[Senator Samuel Moreno] "I do not think the country will see it as a rejection of dialogue by the Guerrilla Coordinating Board. I do not know from what direction this criminal attack came."

ELN Claims Responsibility

PA2009024094 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Report by Juan Ortiz Osorno from the "24 Hours" newscast]

[Text] ELN guerrillas this morning claimed responsibility for assassinating Liberal Congressman Arlen Uribe Marquez as he was leaving the University of Medellin in his car with his driver and bodyguard. According to police sources, the congressman had been receiving death threats.

Uribe Marquez, who was a professor of constitutional law, was murdered at 0815 today as he was leaving the University of Medellin after delivering a lecture. The assailants shot him in the head and chest. Arlen Uribe was later taken to the Medellin General Hospital where, according to a doctor's report, he was dead on arrival.

[Begin unidentified student recording] I heard some shots fired in the university parking lot. We were all in

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

class. I went down the stairs and heard more shots fired. We helped him and took him to General Hospital. [end recording]

Gustavo Adolfo Ortiz, Uribe Marquez' bodyguard, was shot 15 times with a 9-mm gun. The hired assassins who intercepted Uribe Marquez were driving a Mitsubishi Montero, which was found hours later in a nearby neighborhood.

According to the authorities, other men who were accomplices in this horrible crime were driving motorcycles, which have not yet been found.

The similarities between the murder of Arlen Uribe and Dario Londono are bloodcurdling, but even more bloodcurdling is the record number of congressmen killed in Antioquia Department.

Since 1989, when hostage Alfonso Ospina Ospina was killed by his kidnappers, five congressmen have been murdered. The list includes Federico Estrada Velez in 1990, Alberto Foronda Pineda in 1992, Dario Londono in 1993, and Arlen Uribe today. Uribe's body fell only 50 meters from where Law Professor Dario Londono was killed on 5 November 1993. Three of these five men belonged to Antioquia Department's Popular Liberal Directorate. Responsibility for today's attack was claimed by an urban commando unit of the Camilist Union of the ELN, ironically self-styled the Martyrs of the People.

The kidnapping of the former mayor of Bello and of another member of the Chamber of Representatives is part of today's violent events, which shows just how vulnerable our legislators are.

Minister Condemns Assassination

PA2009024294 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Sep 94

[Report by Alvaro Ayala from the "24 Hours" newscast]

[Text] Medellin authorities and residents are upset by the murder of congressman Uribe Marquez, whose body is now at the funeral home.

The government minister, Army commanders, chief of staff, as well as departmental authorities held a Security Council meeting following Uribe's assassination. The Security Council issued special security measures for the department and agreed to keep the entire investigation secret.

[Begin Government Minister Horacio Serpa recording] We condemn this action. The government regrets it very much. It has described the perpetrators of this crime as enemies of coexistence, enemies of Colombia. The government has ordered a careful investigation to locate the killers. [end recording]

Uribe's body was taken to the Antioquia Department Assembly, where relatives and fellow politicians may bid him farewell. It became another sad altar to an absurd action. It is an absurd action, and congressmen no longer believe bodyguards can protect them.

Report on New Human Rights Policy

PA1609232594 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 94 p 7A

[Text] Human rights will no longer be an issue reserved for specialized committees or forums.

The government has decided to assume the management of a strategy that seeks its defense and vindication in the nation.

Yesterday, on International Human Rights Day, Government Minister Horacio Serpa Uribe officially presented President Ernesto Samper's new policy in this area.

The strategy, analyzed in a message from the president, has some innovative features. The state will acknowledge payment of compensation for human right violations, there will be a surrender policy for the so-called "paramilitary," and genocide will be classified as a crime.

There will also be a special plan to offer aid to those displaced by violence.

Its main features are summed up as follows:

Peace for the "Paras"

There will be a policy of surrender to justice specifically for members of the so-called "paramilitary" and self-defense groups who emerged in reaction to the guerrillas or as the armed wings of drug trafficking groups.

At the same time, the 1989 decrees that helped President Barco's government fight private vigilante groups will be revitalized.

As a complement to this strategy, the administration plans to confront the remains of the so-called "territorialization" of drug traffickers' capital that has influenced the formation of armed groups.

For the first time, the phenomena of people forced to be displaced in those regions affected by violence will be dealt with.

This strategy has four parts:

1. The government will include in the Development Plan the displaced people issue.
2. Priority attention will be given to the most pressing needs of those recently displaced. With the resources of the Social Solidarity Network and other social funds, the promotion of productive projects that create jobs will be financed.
3. Special dispositions will be issued to convert displaced people into beneficiaries of the agrarian reform system through the granting of credits and subsidies.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

4. Programs of displaced people's voluntary return to their place of origin will be developed in those areas where the state's efforts have created the necessary security.

In the preliminary phase, the executive shall try to accurately assess the problem's scope, that is blamed on various factors, including actions by the guerrillas.

Judicial Strength

On the legal and judicial front, the following changes will be substantially promoted:

Genocide will be classified as a crime to punish the masterminds and perpetrators of massacres and other actions of collective destruction.

Criminal punishment will be sought for those who abuse children and the most vulnerable sectors of society.

The government will support regulations for actions that comply with the above and for class action suits.

New opportunities will be opened up for participation by several state and civilian sectors in legal regulations involving habeas corpus and the crime of terrorism.

The government is studying the drafting of a Citizens Protection Statute.

In the struggle against impunity, a bill to solve judicial congestion will be presented to Congress to speed up legal processes and prevent them from expiring due to the statute of limitations, which in legal matters is the "dream of the wrongdoers."

The Prosecutor General's Office will be spurred into creating specialized units for investigating human rights violations.

Military criminal justice will be reformed to adapt it to the 1991 Constitution and to provide it with new tools to investigate and punish crimes committed by members of the public force in active service or related with the service itself.

The Prosecutor General's Office witness protection programs will be strengthened, and special support will be provided for activities to protect those who testify or provide proof in the criminal or disciplinary cases involving violations of human rights.

The law that reformed the police will be reviewed.

An Executive Committee on Human Rights will be activated. It will be formed by the Attorney General's Office, the Office of the People's Defender, the Advisory Board for Human Rights, and the Prosecutor General's Office.

Indemnifications

The government will present for consideration by Congress a bill to authorize the executive to pay from the national budget compensation and indemnifications for violations of basic rights, the payment of which has been ordered by intergovernmental human rights institutions.

Alongside these measures, the administration will make an additional effort to "humanize the conflict in the country. [no closing quotation mark as published]

In this regard, the Samper administration stressed the importance of Colombia subscribing to Geneva Protocol II.

"Adherence to the aforementioned Protocol would transmit an unequivocal message to all members of the public force that the government branches fully believe that the state's military activity—offensive and defensive—must fully respect the fundamental rights of the inhabitants of the national territory," President Samper's message stated.

The message stressed the military and police forces' attitude of maintaining an open mind and commitment, indicating that this is shown by the fact that the hours devoted to the topic of human rights have been increased in several of the training school programs.

At the same time, the government will study the possibility of promoting the issue of [sentence as published].

Demands of the Guerrillas

Although the government has said that this new human rights policy is an open door policy, it is warning subversives that they must end their crimes and barbaric acts against members of the Armed Forces and against the civilian population.

In an appendix to the document in which the president refers to the need for a law that supports Protocol II, the following is stated:

"To conclude, for the sole purpose of issuing the corresponding law, a summons of deep ethical and political meaning shall be issued to the subversive forces for them to cease using terrible methods against members of public force when in defenseless positions and in general against the civilian population, in pursuit of their struggle—besides the fact that this is illegitimate and illegal—against the Colombian state."

The open-door policy is summed up as follows:

The Special Rapporteur on Illegal, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions and the Special Rapporteur on Torture from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights have been invited to visit. They will receive all government support necessary to move about the national territory to interview with total liberty, discretion, and autonomy as many people or groups they may deem necessary.

The UN high commissioner for human rights was also invited to learn about the new policy.

The government will invite Amnesty International to open a permanent observation office in the nation.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

The open policy adopted by Colombia shall be broadly disseminated in all international forums where human rights issues are discussed.

Paraguay

President's Plane Suffers Mechanical Failure

PA1909201894 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 19 Sep 94

[Text] Asuncion, 19 Sep (AFP)—An aircraft piloted yesterday by Paraguayan President Juan Carlos Wasmosy returned suddenly to the Silvio Pettirossi International Airport, 20 minutes after takeoff, after suffering a mechanical failure, the presidency spokesperson reported today, Monday.

The aircraft, a Beechcraft (license plate ZP-TTV, owned by Wasmosy) suffered a decompression failure, after the front door of the aircraft opened in midflight, according to reports.

The aircraft suddenly lost altitude, following what appeared to be an explosion.

Wasmosy, who was piloting the plane, was accompanied by Carlos Podesta, interior minister; Eugenio Sanabria Cantero, president of the ruling Colorado Party; and two Air Force officers.

The plane passengers were traveling to Ciudad del Este, 330 km east of this capital, to attend a political event.

After returning to the airport and securing the door, the same persons again got on board, but not without first "getting quite a scare." According to reports, the fellow passengers were calmed down by the Paraguayan president, who was flying the plane.

Ecuador's Duran-Ballen Speaks Before Congress

PY1609120494 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 15 Sep 94 p 18, 19

[Text] The Congress yesterday received Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen in an honor session. The honor session was presided over by Senate and Congress President Evelio Fernandez Arevalos and Euclides Acevedo, Chamber of Deputies vice president.

Duran-Ballen addressed the joint session, stressing the need to eradicate extreme poverty because any delay could frustrate the democratic process and risk social peace.

Duran-Ballen spoke about the complex moment Latin American governments are going through, stressing that it was the era of development. "These governments are fully aware that this urgent need—development—is not just an aspiration but an immanent right and duty, which, as an essential part of a grand commitment to respect human rights, we cannot neglect for a single minute," Duran-Ballen said.

The Ecuadoran president said it was necessary to understand the meaning of development without sacrificing social programs for economic achievements because both aspects must march together.

Duran-Ballen said that "international cooperation and support must assist these objectives, particularly from industrialized countries, because in our modern world democracy and peace are indivisible concepts."

AEN [National Encounter Alliance] leader Marcelo Duarte offered an opinion about Duran's speech. He said: "It is well known that hunger and misery are the best culture medium for the generation of processes revitalizing authoritarianism. Today democracy also means social well-being, otherwise democracy is at risk," Duarte said.

Colorado Party officialist leader Bernardino Cano Radil said: "One of democracy's most difficult commitments is to administer harmony with freedom and social justice. It is a very difficult equation. Democracy must be complemented by an efficient government, which must result in development and the social well-being of the people."

Five Agreements Formalized With Ecuador

PY1609233394 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 94 p 7

[Text] During a ceremony at the Independence Hall of the Lopez Palace yesterday, five agreements were formalized between the governments of Paraguay and Ecuador. President Juan Carlos Wasmosy and President Sixto Duran-Ballen were present. Among the documents signed is an agreement on air transportation by which the two governments approve joint rights for the operation of international air services by an airline or airlines previously designated by a contracting party. Each party is entitled to designate an airline or airlines to operate the agreed services on specific routes or on other previously established routes. The designation of an airline or change to air routes will be handled through diplomatic channels.

Another document signed involves agricultural, livestock, and fishing cooperation. Yet another involves partial economic complementation.

In addition to the establishment of a permanent cooperation commission between the Paraguayan and Ecuadoran Foreign Ministries, an agreement on technical and financial cooperation was signed between the Paraguayan Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Financial Cooperation of Ecuador. This agreement seeks to enhance promotion work by the two institutions, to promote and support joint efforts on financing of public or private enterprises between the two countries, and to improve trade between the two regions.

The two parties will exchange information on technical, commercial, and financial issues. They also committed

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

themselves to provide investors with the best national or international support in implementing investment projects. This agreement will be effective for one year and renewed every year unless one of the parties requests its termination. These documents were signed by Foreign Minister Luis Maria Ramirez Boettner and Ecuadoran ambassador to Paraguay Gustavo Cordovez Pareja.

Ecuador's Duran-Ballen, Wasmosy Sign Agreement

PY1609235094 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Sep 94 p 7

[Text] President Juan Carlos Wasmosy and Sixto Duran-Ballen signed a joint declaration at the Lopez Palace yesterday. In it the two presidents commit all necessary means and efforts to fight and eradicate corruption, considering it a threat to the political and social stability of peoples. They reaffirm the traditional links of bilateral friendship and express the decision to vigorously renew the political, economic, cultural, and economic links uniting Paraguay and Ecuador through broad and continuous dialogue that seeks to deepen and diversify issues of common interest.

The two presidents express their satisfaction with the progress toward consolidating regional democratic processes, reiterating their conviction that this is the only form of government that will guarantee peoples' stability and development. The presidents stress the achievements of the recent Rio Group meeting and reiterate their support for the consensus reached during the summit on efforts for a peaceful return of Haiti's legitimate and democratically elected leaders. They emphasize the suitability of a peaceful transition toward a democratic and pluralist government in Cuba.

The two presidents reaffirm their political commitment to fight the scourge of drug trafficking.

Wasmosy and Duran-Ballen ratify their continued support for the commitments assumed during the UN Conference on Environment and Development. They state their decision to fight terrorism, encourage and strengthen the integration processes that deregulate trade, support free enterprise, and promote privatization and industrial retooling processes that strengthen their countries' position in the international economic community and promote the integral development of their societies.

The presidents commit themselves to further develop economic and trade relations within the framework of a regional integration process toward a gradual, automatic, and progressive deregulation of duties.

Wasmosy and Duran-Ballen agree to call for preferential treatment for countries like ours which have a relatively smaller economic development, as provided for in the 1980 Montevideo Treaty [which created the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI]. The two presidents will visit Itaipu this morning. Duran-Ballen will then return to Quito from the "Silvio Petirossi" international airport.

Ecuador's Duran-Ballen Departs for Home

PY1709024594 Asuncion RPC Television Network in Spanish 2350 GMT 16 Sep 94

[Excerpts] We were at the airport for the last ceremonies before Ecuadoran President Sixto Duran-Ballen departed from the Silvio Pettirossi Airport.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Reporter] The presidential couple then departed for the airport, where they said good bye to authorities, diplomats, and friends.

The Ecuadoran head of state reviewed the troops and, after the singing of the national anthems of the two countries, Duran-Ballen boarded the Ecuadoran military air transport plane. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Peru

DEA Agent Reportedly Involved With Drug Trafficker

PY1909144194 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Aug 94 p 27

[Excerpt] An observer of the DEA, a U.S. drug enforcement institution, is reportedly indirectly involved in the criminal organization of trafficker Lucio Enrique Tijero Guzman who was captured a week ago in Surco.

The observer's name, together with those of various political and military personalities and other levels of the state and private organizations, are listed in one of the 10 personal diaries found at Tijero's residence in the Chacarilla del Estanque district of Lima.

The police also found notebooks written by Tijero describing alleged "installment" payments to traffickers in Upper Huallaga.

Interior Minister Juan Briones Davila said yesterday the combined investigation into the mysterious "empire" of Tijero is being intensely conducted by Dinandro [National Antidrug Division], the DEA, Interpol, and representatives of the Attorney General's Office.

Meanwhile Gabriela Portugal Pereira, 21, who lived with Tijero, went to the Dinandro headquarters for questioning. She was summoned for questioning by the investigators the day before. Her testimony was not disclosed. [passage omitted]

Camet Discusses Possible Debt Pardon, Brady Plan

PY1909184294 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Aug 94 p A23

[Interview with Economy and Finance Minister Jorge Camet by Maria del Rosario Pajuelo in Ayacucho; date not given]

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

[Text] [Pajuelo] What are Peru's perspectives following the expiry in March 1996 of its arrangement with the IMF within the framework of its Extended Fund Facility?

[Camet] During this three-year arrangement with the IMF (March 1993 to March 1996), each year we design a program. The IMF agreed the 1994 program when it approved the letter of intent last July. Likewise, in February 1995, we will put together the program for next year with the experts from the IMF.

[Pajuelo] Will there be a new plan at the end of the third year?

[Camet] We will have very important meetings in 1996. In March of that year we will negotiate with the Paris Club (which groups Peru's main creditor governments). As a result of these negotiations we will seek to reduce our external debt.

[Pajuelo] Do you mean the Paris Club will pardon the debt Peru contracted with it?

[Camet] Yes. We are talking about a substantial pardon.

[Pajuelo] How much?

[Camet] I hope $3 billion or so will be canceled. The debt we rescheduled with the Paris Club amounts to $8 billion, including principal and interests.

[Pajuelo] Why did you not ask the Paris Club to pardon the debt back in 1993? Why is it that you only managed to reschedule and refinance Peru's debt with the Paris Club?

[Camet] In May 1993, creditor countries accepted a rescheduling agreement on our outstanding debt that provided for lower interest rates and longer-term maturity. They promised to consider reducing our debt in 1996. This was a major step forward. We are the second country with which the Paris Club has ever signed a rescheduling agreement with a view to pardoning its debt later.

The Paris Club cancels a debt only when it sees there is good management of the economy. It will not forgive a debt to a country that is not administering its economy satisfactorily.

[Pajuelo] Nearly a year has elapsed since negotiations with creditor banks were suspended....

[Camet] We will resume them when Congress ends the probe into the Mantaro-Pachitea case [not further identified]. We have prepared a strategy—which was also studied by the IMF and the World Bank—that will enable us to join the Brady Plan.

[Pajuelo] What are the scenarios for the Brady Plan envisaged by the MEF [Ministry of Economy and Finance]?

[Camet] We never reveal our strategies.

[Pajuelo] When will the government create the superintendency for social support headed by Manuel Estela [National Compensation and Social Development Fund president]?

[Camet] It will not be created. There will be a person in charge of coordinating social programs between the different ministries. We will not establish a new agency.

[Pajuelo] What will become of Mr. Estela?

This question was left unanswered even though the minister was willing to reply. The interview, which was held near Ayacucho in the proximity of Rashuilca hill, was cut short because the minister was recognized by the locals who began to air their grievances. Minister Camet turned to answer them and we decided to leave.

Budget Allows 3.25 Billion Soles To Fight Poverty

PY1909194294 Lima EL PERUANO in Spanish 1 Sep 94 p A3

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori yesterday announced that 3.25 billion soles of the 1995 General Budget are earmarked to fight poverty.

The president said this money will be used to finance food, nutrition, and health programs, and to construct irrigation canals and rural roads for the benefit of the poorest people.

The chief of state disclosed that during a cabinet meeting on the evening of 29 August, the draft 1995 General Budget—which amounts to just over 21 billion soles—was approved.

Fujimori said the budget foresees an inflation rate of 9.3 percent, a record following the recent hyperinflationary process in Peru, and a 6 percent growth in the GDP.

Regarding criticism of the social aid program, Fujimori said IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus said there must first be a solid and sound economy because only thus will the struggle against poverty be effective. It is impossible with hyperinflation.

The chief of state said the economic program has enabled the country to pull out of chaos and begin an intense struggle against poverty in an attempt to consolidate the pacification process.

The chief of state added that the IMF approved this economic plan, which has earmarked 3.25 billion soles to fight poverty, because not all this money comes from the Treasury.

The president explained that 501 million soles are earmarked for the National Compensation and Social Development Fund (Foncodes) while 124 million soles will be used by decentralized organs of the Ministry of the Presidency to begin development projects on various fronts.

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

President Fujimori disclosed that Peru recently signed a framework agreement with Germany for $70 million, of which $45 million are in financial cooperation and $9.5 million are to fight poverty.

He said that of the $45 million, $30 million could become a donation to aid families affected by terrorism.

Perez de Cuellar Questions Privatizing Petroperu

PY1909131094 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 27 Aug 94 p A5

[Excerpt] Talara, 26 Aug—Javier Perez de Cuellar has expressed his disagreement with the government, which, in the last stage of its administration, is taking drastic decisions such as the privatization of an important state company such as Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency] without consulting the population, which knows the problem well.

He made this comment during a speech that received a lot of applause in the auditorium that is named after him. He was welcomed by provincial Mayor Rodolfo Sanchez Torres (PSP) [Socialist Party of Peru], who declared Perez de Cuellar an illustrious guest and gave him the city medal. The people of Talara gave him a warm welcome with shouts and slogans encouraging him to become a presidential candidate.

Before about 1,000 people, Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the oil issue should be discussed very carefully because it is a national asset over which all the people have rights, especially the people of Talara. He added: "The fact that a government at the end of its mandate wants to decide on such an important issue that should be handled with extreme caution shows lack of democracy and patriotism." He noted that this decision must be made by the new government elected by the people.

He said: "There should be a permanent dialogue with the people of Talara to know their feelings about Petroperu because the government has an obligation to the people, who should be consulted." [passage omitted]

Uruguay

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Mercosur, ALADI

PY1609234694 Montevideo EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO in Spanish 9 Sep 94 p 32

["Summary" of interview with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Sergio Abreu Bonilla by Fernando Gutierrez; place and date not given]

[Text] [Gutierrez] How is the renegotiation of the agreements with ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] member countries to establish a regional free trade zone progressing?

[Abreu] The Treaty of Asuncion establishes that Mercosur [Common Market of the South] must renegotiate all bilateral agreements with its ALADI partners before 31 December. We therefore established a working methodology for negotiations and for the subjects to be discussed.

There will be two types of negotiations—one between Mercosur and South American nations, and another between Mercosur and Mexico, which has a special chapter because it benefits from the interpretative protocol of Article 44 of the ALADI treaty (which authorizes it to join NAFTA).

The principle governing this entire process is convergence, which makes the operation of ALADI significant. A lot of people sometimes wonder about ALADI's significance, and some believe the organization is destined to disappear, when the opposite is actually true. ALADI represents a legal umbrella, a legal network, allowing the principle of convergence to be applied to prevent integration systems from becoming isolated.

[Gutierrez] Uruguay feared that this renegotiation would deteriorate its current trade channels and make the country lose its exemptions within the Mercosur. Have these concerns disappeared?

[Abreu] Uruguay relies heavily on competitiveness. Integration systems must not be import replacement models or strongholds designed to protect cornered markets [mercados cautivos] for certain export channels.

Nevertheless it is necessary to take standards into account, namely how we facilitate the participation of other countries without improperly exposing our export areas to a competition that might significantly damage them.

All this means that gradualness is the principle that is making timely participation and prospective competition possible. Nevertheless, this does not mean that we have to jeopardize a currently significant trade relationship.

Concerning a possible deterioration in our Mercosur exemptions, it is clear that none of our four countries wants anything like this to happen. We established a Common External Tariff, and it was hard to reach an agreement on this issue. Therefore any agreement with third countries cannot violate the Common External Tariff, because it would be violating the principle of gradualness in the integration process.

[Gutierrez] What are the chances of a proposal of a free trade zone between the European Union [EU] and Mercosur?

[Abreu] The Europeans are raising at a political level the necessity of enhancing our relations, and this is part of a political strategy that we share.

As the relationship's key element is trade, the way in which we devise a negotiations framework is important. For Uruguay and Mercosur, agricultural exports to the EU are very important. And for the EU exports of

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

manufactured products represent a very high percentage, and financial services are very important.

We therefore have to sit down and devise a negotiations framework that must also include the GATT negotiations and the possibility of gradually dismantling certain barriers that we are encountering in this field.

[Gutierrez] Does this mean that Mercosur would not accept an agreement with the EU that does not contemplate deregulation in the agricultural area?

[Abreu] That's right. We have to enhance and speed up this commitment to dismantle the EU's protectionist policies toward its GATT partners, but specially toward us, as we are directly damaged.

There is still nothing firm with regard to the type of integration we might achieve between the two blocs. Proposals will be discussed in Brasilia, with the presence of EU President Jacques Delors, with whom we will review the trade methods to be implemented.

Survey Reveals Increasing Government Popularity

PY1609231994

[Editorial Report] Montevideo EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO in Spanish on 7 September publishes on page 32 a 500-word unattributed report on a survey examining the government's popularity.

The report says that the Associated Consulting Team questioned 1,278 citizens between 11 and 18 August on President Luis Alberto Lacalle's popularity.

The report says that the survey results show that 28 percent of those questioned approved of the president's performance, 43 percent disapproved, and 26 percent neither approved nor disapproved. The report notes that the president's approval rate had increased by six points as compared to last month's figures, and that it is the first time his approval rate has been higher than when he was elected president in 1989. Lacalle's staunchest opponents continue to be those from Montevideo, younger voters, the best educated, and those supporting leftist parties.

Broad Front Leader Warns Radicals Over Elections

PY2009030994 Montevideo EL OBSERVADOR ECONOMICO in Spanish 13 Sep 94 p 3

[Text] Broad Front (FA) President General Liber Seregni, retired, last night warned radical coalition groups that "there is no struggle that is more revolutionary in today's Uruguay than to try to win the 27 November elections" through a popular vote.

"Everything else is subordinated to the essential task, which is election day," Seregni told an FA meeting yesterday. He told the audience that so far "the FA has not been in the streets, (and) neither has the Progressive Encounter (EP) [electoral coalition of FA and other political groups]."

Seregni gave a speech expressly aimed at conveying a message on internal disputes. Seregni made a call "to recognize that we have differences, not only tactical, about proceedings, but also dealing with the strategic concept itself," adding that the solution reached for last December's crisis [referring to a deep FA factions disagreement] "was not definitive."

"We approve the EP programmatic agreement and political commitment," "but we continue, one way or another, to question the EP and its program," which includes declarations that are "offensive to our partners and often to ourselves," Seregni said, asking: "How the hell can they be out in the streets (the EP)?"

The FA leader said that it "is true" that coalition leaders were "absorbed in the struggle between no and yes" during the constitutional mini-reform process, but it is also true that they were "totally absorbed by the problem involving the Basques."

Seregni said the FA had issued "many negative signals" during that conflict, adding that "without a doubt the political result has permitted the right to openly change the axis of confrontation" in the electoral campaign. "They are well aware of our potential. They know we are a strong government option," Seregni said, eliciting applause from the audience. Seregni said that the strategy of the EP should be "to return to the field of principles and programmatic discussions."

Seregni reiterated his demand that Interior Minister Angel Maria Gianola resign, but insisted that the "campaign's focus should center on EP proposals at the national and departmental level, and on promoting Tavare (Vazquez), (Rodolfo) Nin, and Mariano Arana."

Seregni also expressed his "rejection of all forms of violence and terrorism," reiterating that the FA "is a peaceful and pacifying force." In another clear reference to internal differences, Seregni said the fact that the EP has not reached an agreement with respect to mayoral candidates in the interior of the country only 75 days before election day "was serious."

Seregni characterized the situation "in departments that are as important as Canelones, Maldonado, and Florida" as "critical," adding that it is "urgent" that an understanding be reached. "We have found certain forms of intolerance (...) factionalism," Seregni said, demanding "willingness, flexibility, and even greatness" from FA factions in reaching agreements.

The FA leader concluded by saying that Arana will win Montevideo's mayoral race, forecasting that "the November elections will divide the electorate into three parts, and we should constitute the largest third."

"They started campaigning before us, but we will reach and pass them before they get to the finish line," Seregni said, referring to the other political forces. He then

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

jokingly added that President Lacalle "was having problems with his right arm already last year" as a consequence of the number of works he had inaugurated for electoral purposes.

Venezuela

Burelli Warns Against Bloodshed in Haiti

PA1909234494 Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Sep 94

[From the "Union Radio News"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas said Venezuela has always rejected military invasions and that the occupation under way in Haiti cannot guarantee that bloodshed will be prevented.

The foreign minister explained that the Venezuelan project was more ambitious than what U.S. President Bill Clinton has obtained because it sought to prevent an occupation and achieve a peaceful departure of the Haitian military leaders in power. He said that as yet there is no proposal that our country cooperate with the U.S. occupation forces in Haiti.

Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas revealed that the government of President Rafael Caldera will soon issue an official position on this new phase of the crisis on the Caribbean island.

Meanwhile, Social Christian Party [COPEI] Senator Hilarion Cardozo said the return of democracy to Haiti does not necessarily entail the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. According to Cardozo, Aristide has already lost all legitimacy, and the logical thing would be for U.S. negotiations to achieve the resignation of the deposed president and the holding of new elections.

The COPEI senator also questioned U.S. efforts to impose Aristide when it has psychological reports showing him to be unstable.

Caldera Views Amazon Integration, Anticorruption Fight

PY1409235794 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Sep 94 p 16

[Report on interview with President Rafael Caldera by JORNAL correspondent Marlise Ilhesca in Caracas; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] **Amazon Regional Integration**

The developed countries, which have exhausted their natural reserves and ignored ecological precepts in the name of progress, would like to maintain the Amazon Region as one of mankind's savage reservations. They do not realize, however, that communities living in these sites are entitled to a better standard of living. Fishing, for example, could not only ensure the subsistence of the local communities, but also be exploited commercially. What must be sought is equilibrium and not the abandonment of the Amazon Region or a savage exploitation of it that would result in destroying its forests and killing its indigenous peoples. Military presence in the region is indispensable, particularly because there are very active guerrillas on the Colombian border. As to Brazil, relations between the two countries' Armed Forces could hardly be any better.

Corruption

The anticorruption fight is endless and it is indispensable to firmly and constantly monitor it. I believe it is a priority to put an end, as soon as possible, to the protection traditionally being given in other countries to those who commit crimes against the government. Thanks to this protection, anyone who abuses a political position to benefit from resources that belong to the people can calmly go to a friendly country and deposit the money thus obtained under the protection of the bank-secrecy principle. After that, all they have to do is to live quietly on the money resulting from crimes of corruption. We want to take to the Americas summit, which was summoned by U.S. President Bill Clinton, a project with the goal of ensuring that countries will not grant asylum to those guilty of crimes of corruption involving public assets. Facts that pertain to our countries have had so much impact that they cannot be ignored. The ones that undoubtedly had most impact abroad were the cases of former President Fernando Collor de Mello in Brazil and former President Carlos Andres Perez in Venezuela. [passage omitted]

Reaction to Economic Recovery, Stabilization Plan

PA1809161594

[Editorial Report] Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 13 September, in its regular "Union Radio News" newscast, broacasts various reports on reaction to the Venezuelan Government's macroeconomic recovery and stabilization program, announced by Finance Minister Julio Sosa Rodriguez on 12 September.

The macroeconomic recovery and stabilization plan is viewed as "being positive for the nation," according to Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., Petroven and the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, CTV. Union leader Federico Ramirez Leon says that the program "tends to generate confidence, stimulate investment, and generate new jobs." The Petroven president believes that the plan is "an excellent initiative." Regarding the opening to foreign investments on mining and oil, Energy and Mines Minister Erwin Arrieta feels confident that congress will back these measures. Tax Administration Superintendent Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon says that the plan will permit nonoil income to surpass oil income for the first time ever and adds that next year's tax collection will increase up to 12.2 percent of the GDP. The Social Christian Party, Copei, says that "after eight months in office, the Executive Branch has at last presented an

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

overall coherent plan," which they describe as "very positive." Secretary General Jose Curiel describes the so-called Corrales Plan as positive, but makes the following observations: "Dr. Sosa does not mention an important point—international trade relations. For example, he does not mention government policies involving G-3—Colombia and Mexico, NAFTA, the Andean Group; no mention is made of the multilateral institutions, which require government clarification as to its position. We notice Dr. Sosa does not mention any figures and this is why we will await the written version to see if any are mentioned. We see nothing dealing with important topics such as exchange rate policies and employment policies, which are very important." Copei says that the Executive Branch "would need to use magic to apply the Corrales Plan" because it calls for no inflation, no fiscal deficit, and increases in the sectors of agriculture, small and medium-size industries, and adds that a 1 percent surplus is expected.

Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish at 2200 GMT on 15 September, in its regular "Union Radio News" newscast, carries an eight-minute interview with politician Osvaldo Alvarez Paz, in which he says he agrees with Sosa's plan, but the problem lies in what he failed to say, adding: "I sincerely believe it will be impossible for the government to fulfill the program's goals, because it lacks many details." Alvarez also says that unless Venezuela redefines the social benefits workers are entitled to, the public sector will continue to be a victim of labor conflicts. Politician Alvarez lists the failures of the program: no fiscal reforms and no investments as long as the current foreign exchange system is in effect. As for foreign investments, Alvarez underscores people abroad did not approve of the program. He doubts the government will implement the austerity program it announced, pointing out: "we need to restructure public expenditures, especially those concerning trips abroad by government officials."

Caracas Union Radio Network in Spanish at 2200 GMT on 16 September, in its regular "Union Radio News" newscast, includes reaction by Democratic Action Party Councilman Carlos Blanco to the government's economic recovery and stabilization plan. He says the plan must bring about results that can benefit the people. Blanco adds: "Democratic Action's [AD] primary goal is the promotion of the quality of life of all Venezuelan citizens. Any economic plan that does not meet this goal must immediately be rejected by AD."

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owners.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.